THE
CHICAGO LITERARY
CLUB

REVEREND ROBERT COLLYER

THE CHICAGO LITERARY CLUB

A HISTORY OF ITS FIRST FIFTY YEARS

By FREDERICK WILLIAM GOOKIN

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THE CHICAGO LITERARY CLUB

FOREWORD

IN large measure this history of The Chicago Literary Club has been made up from the recollections of the writer, augmented by those of several of the early members whose narrations have been built into it. No excuses, therefore, for the somewhat frequent use of the personal pronoun in the recital, need be offered. The account of the later years should, perhaps, be more full; but conspicuous happenings in these years have been comparatively few. They have been years marked chiefly by sustained interest on the part of the members, by the excellence of the literary feast provided at the meetings, by the steady maintenance of the spirit of fellowship between the members, and by the atmosphere that this has created and which has been a distinguishing feature of the club from its earliest days to the present time.

As the roll of members, past and present, shows that resignations were sent in by no less than three hundred and thirty-five of the eight hundred and seventy-seven whose names appear upon the list, it may here be stated by way of explanation, that in a great majority of the cases the reason for resigning was, for one cause or another, inability to attend the meetings. This prevented many from ever becoming in any real sense identified with the club: some of them did not come to even a single meeting, and it is not surprising that, after being enrolled for a year or two, or in some instances, for many years, they dropped out. In contrast to this showing, the devotion of those who did become actively identified with the club has been so constant that during the entire fifty

years the attendance of members at meetings held once a week save in the summer months, has always averaged more than twenty-five per cent. of the number of those on the resident list. This is a record that must be regarded as extraordinary when the facts are taken into consideration that with few exceptions the members were (or are) busy men having many demands upon their time, and that the homes of most of them were (or are) distant several miles from the club rooms.

Of the members who joined the club in its first year, the only one now living is Franklin MacVeagh; and Alfred Bishop Mason is the sole survivor of those elected in the second year. Two who came into the club in its third year, Joseph Adams and Robert T. Lincoln, are still with us, and John J. Schobinger who resigned in 1904 *when he became a resident of Morgan Park, is also living and regrets that he is not now in the fold. Of the fourth year members only Clarence A. Burley and the present writer remain; and of the fifth year contingent one alone survives, Charles Norman Fay who made the mistake of resigning in* 1903.

The personnel of the club is of course constantly changing from natural causes, yet the club itself has changed little if any as the years have slipped by. The distinctive character that was given it in the beginning has always been maintained. New members take the places of the old but the club remains the same, and it is to be hoped that it will so continue for many years to come.

FREDERICK W. GOOKIN

Winnetka, November 1, 1925.

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THE CHICAGO LITERARY CLUB

CHAPTER I

THE story of the founding of the Chicago Literary Club furnishes in some sort an historic parallel to the nursery rhyme of "Little Dickey Dilver and his bow of silver," of whom it will be remembered that

"He bent his bow to shoot a crow
And hit a cat in the window."

Under the able leadership of Mr. Francis Fisher Browne, "The Lakeside Monthly" in 1873 had attained an honorable position in the field of literature, and was struggling to maintain a high standard in spite of inadequate pecuniary recognition on the part of the public. Of the articles that appeared in its pages many of the best were written by Chicago men. With a view to stimulating further literary effort in our city, and at the same time to furnish a supply of desirable papers for his magazine, Mr. Browne conceived the idea of forming a Club somewhat similar to the Century Club of New York, which

should accomplish this result. This is the story as told in his own words:

CHICAGO, June 3, 1892.

MY DEAR MR. GOOKIN:

Since our brief chat about the formation of the Literary Club I have refreshed my memory a little in the case, though the most of what I can recall was given you in outline.

The idea originally was to make it a sort of "Lakeside Contributors' Club,"—"The Lakeside Monthly" (of which I was editor) being at that time about five years old, and having succeeded in gaining signal recognition in foreign quarters, was beginning to attract notice among the more slowly appreciative but literary-aspiring people nearer home. Hence some of its friends thought it would be a good thing to organize a club from among its contributors and other literary people, to extend its influence and advance the claims of literature generally in the city. That was the inception. During the winter of 1873–4, several informal meetings were held in my office in the Lakeside Building, at which the project was discussed; those present being Rev. Dr. J. C. Burroughs, Hon. J. M. Binckley, Mr. C. C. Bonney, and myself,—a quartette of B's, of whom I was the youngest but not the least interested member. At one of these conferences it was decided to call a more general meeting at the Sherman House, and this was held in the spring (March or April) of 1874, those present being Rev. Dr. Burroughs, Mr. Binckley, Rev. Dr. H. N. Powers, Rev. Robert Collyer, and Mr. E. G. Mason,—all of them Lakeside contributors except Mr. Mason. I was not present at this meeting owing to serious illness,—from which cause also the magazine was, not long after, given up; and for the next few years I was absent from the city most of the time, and my membership in the club lapsed.

The early history of the club from the time of the Sherman House meeting is, I suppose, matter of record; but I have transcribed from memory these few details of its unrecorded history—now known at first hand only to myself and to Mr. Bonney, whose recollections will doubtless confirm my own as to the club's incipiency and the facts that make it an emanation or outgrowth of "The Lakeside Monthly."

Very truly yours,
FRANCIS F. BROWNE.

Mr. Browne's remembrances of what led to the formation of the club are confirmed by those of Mr. Bonney and Mr. Collyer. In August, 1892, Mr. Bonney wrote:

"I have been asked to state my recollection of the origin of the 'Chicago Literary Club.' It originated in the editorial office of 'The Lakeside Monthly,' of which Mr. Francis F. Browne was then the editor, and who talked with Dr. J. C. Burroughs, Hon. J. M. Binckley and myself in regard to the project, and we agreed with him that it would be advisable to attempt the formation of a Literary Club of the same general character as that of the Century Club of New York City. According to my remembrance, Mr. Browne was the author of the original idea and proposal. Those whom I have mentioned approved his views, and agreed to aid him in an endeavor to carry them into effect. Conferences followed with Rev. Dr. H. N. Powers, Rev. Robert Collyer, Prof. David Swing, and others; and it was finally agreed that a meeting should be called of the club room of the Sherman House for the purpose in effecting an organization. Such a meeting was held and was followed by several others, in the course of which the present Chicago Literary Club was organized. During these meetings there was much discussion in regard to a proper name, and the present name was finally chosen. Mr. E. G. Mason was made secretary of the club. According to my recollection the club owes its constitution and distinguishing characteristics chiefly to the influence, during its formative stage, of Mr. Browne, Mr. Collyer, Dr. Powers, and Mr. Binckley."

Mr. Collyer's testimony, though brief, is to the same purport:

"The spring head of the Chicago Literary Club can be easily traced to my dear old friend F. F. Browne, who has done so much beside, of which his city,—and mine for so many years—may well be glad and not a little proud. 'The Lakeside Monthly' was then to the fore, full of good literature, though there is a tradition in my family that some things I wrote must have helped to swamp the fine adventure. Be this as it may, it is true that my friend thought such a club would bring grist to his mill and the thought was a sound one; but the mill stopped when the miller could not be at his post, to our regret; while I will venture to say that the monthly will some time be sought for and paid for at a great price.

"Then Mr. C. C. Bonney took hold of the idea, as he takes hold always, with his whole heart, and the Chicago Literary Club was organized and launched; and I want to say that no man did so much after Mr. Browne had to retire, as he did to 'make the thing go,' as we say, while the great and unexpected honor was conferred upon quite an unfit man of being elected the first president, of which he is still proud and grateful also, as well he may be."

The actual history of the club begins with the meeting held in the club room at the Sherman House at three o'clock in the afternoon of Friday, March thirteenth, 1874; and from this time forward nothing further appears to have been heard of the idea of making the club a sort of "feeder" to "The Lakeside Monthly." Seven were present at this preliminary meeting: Rev. Robert Collyer, Rev. Dr. John C. Burroughs, Judge Henry Booth, Rev. Dr. Horatio N. Powers, John M. Binckley, Edward G. Mason, and W. J. Leonard. The latter did not afterward

join the club; indeed his presence at the meeting appears to have been a surprise to the others in attendance and to have been due to a misconception on his part growing out of a notion that the purpose of the gathering was to found some sort of a journal to be embellished with chromolithographic illustrations. In a paper read before the club on the occasion of the celebration of its twentieth anniversary, Edward G. Mason gave some recollections of this first meeting and other early meetings, and related a number of incidents concerning which the minutes in the club records, also prepared by him, are discreetly silent. He says:

"My memory goes back to a day in March, 1874, when the Reverend Dr. J. C. Burroughs asked me to attend a meeting of gentlemen interested in the formation of a club in Chicago somewhat like the Century in New York, which was to be held at the Sherman House on the afternoon of March 13, 1874. I was present at the time appointed, and found there the Reverend Robert Collyer, Reverend Dr. J. C. Burroughs, Honorable Henry Booth, Reverend Dr. H. N. Powers, Messrs. J. M. Binckley and W. J. Leonard, forming with myself the mystic number of seven, which doubtless has had a great deal to do with the fortunes of the club. We were seven, and Wordsworth's lines might be paralleled in more than one respect by the subsequent fortunes of the persons in question, two in the churchyard lie, two elsewhere dwell, and two have gone to see what they can find outside the club, at least they no longer belong to it, and I am tonight the sole representative of that part in the resident membership of the club. I knew no more of its inception then than

the invitation which came from Dr. Burroughs, nor have I heard until very recently of anything which preceded that meeting. Strange rumors have reached me of late that the idea originated in the editorial rooms of 'The Lakeside Monthly,' a magazine then printed in Chicago, and that the first plan was to make it a sort of Lakeside Contributors' Club. I hear it stated in proof of this that of those present at the first meeting four were contributors to 'The Lakeside Monthly.' I recall furthermore that one of the persons present on that occasion was said to have come to interest the other gentlemen in some scheme not altogether unconnected with the issue of chromos. However correct these reminiscences may be, of one thing I am certain, that neither the magazine idea nor the chromo idea took any root in the club from the first, and I think the records will show that the gentlemen having these things in view before a great while ceased to have any connection with the club. I remember that when it was agreed that an association should be effected, one gentleman present produced and read a list of proposed members which seemed to have been copied from one of our newspaper articles upon Chicago millionaires. Not a local capitalist of any note was omitted, and those credited with less than a million had no occasion to apply. The reading of this remarkable roll of nominees for membership in a purely literary organization paralyzed the hearers to such an extent that it was nearly adopted by default. One of those present, however, rallied sufficiently to recollect that it had been stated to be a reason for forming the proposed club that there should be one place in Chicago where money did not count, and he

mildly suggested that such a membership was not exactly the best way to accomplish this object. The list was tabled and another one adopted better suited to the objects of the organization. It was solemnly agreed that only those whose names appeared in the list agreed upon should be invited to attend the next meeting, but as we went out of the room Mr. Collyer remarked, 'Oh, well, I suppose if one sees another good fellow anywhere he may ask him to come in.' Although this was promptly objected to, the good Dominie for a time forgot the objection and surprised his associates by introducing friends whom he had casually met and asked to drop in upon us, and it was quite a time before Brother Collyer was persuaded to abide by the restraints of the constitution."

Some of the gentlemen thus introduced became valuable members of the club: the names of others do not appear upon its records except in the list of those attending the meetings at which they were present.

Another preliminary meeting was held at the Sherman House on March 17, 1874, at eight o'clock in the evening; and a third, at the same place on March 24, when a provisional organization was effected and a draft of a constitution and by-laws was adopted, but referred for revision to the committee which prepared and presented it. "This committee," writes Edward G. Mason, "then proceeded to elaborate and effloriate its work until a gorgeous structure was reared upon the simple foundation first laid. When we met on the evening of Tuesday, April 7, 1874, for the purpose of perfecting the organization, our busy committee of three B's presented a stately preamble and constitution to our astonished ears."

"Over the lapse of twenty-five years," says Edward O. Brown in a paper, read on the twenty-fifth anniversary of the founding of the club, "I remember with a vividness which actually startles me, the oppressive silence which reigned around the table in the club room for several minutes after Mr. Binckley, the chairman of the committee, had finished the reading of this wondrous report."

The preamble which has fortunately been rescued from oblivion, read as follows:

"To promote the true sovereignty of letters and culture; to sustain the same by the moral and social virtues; to form and maintain a literary organization fairly representative of the intellectual rank and progress of Chicago; and to cultivate fraternal relations with other exponents of literature and art,

"We, the undersigned citizens of Chicago, convened for this purpose do ordain and establish this

"CONSTITUTION,"

and the constitution opened with the following statement of its objects:

"The business of this Association in pursuance of the objects mentioned in the preamble of this constitution, shall extend to the cultivation and enjoyment of literature in its largest sense so far as may be consistent with the nature of our organization and the limitations hereby imposed."

Mr. Mason's account of this meeting and of what occurred after the presentation of the amazing report is as follows:

"I very much regret that the whole constitution was not preserved in our records, and that the remainder of

it cannot now be found. It was unique in its way, and as a model of what the constitution of a literary club should not be was beyond all praise. I only remember now that among its other oratorical flourishes it provided in swelling and glowing terms for a chaplain, an orator, a poet, a marshal, an assistant marshal, a scribe, an assistant scribe, and other dignitaries for the club, by the side of whom plain presidents and secretaries seemed very insignificant. There were to be committees on a great variety of subjects such as 'Art in the Western States,' 'Art in the Eastern States,' 'Art in Europe,' on 'Science and Literature' in various phases; and a crowning feature of the exercises was to be a grand pageant of which the marshal was to be the major domo.

"As we listened to the rolling periods of this remarkable document, visions of waving banners, of glittering insignia, and of magnificent regalia danced before our eyes, and we were treated to a surprise even greater than that caused by the list of capitalists read at our first meeting. We all sat in silence for a time when the last notes of the reader died away, and before the complacent faces of the committee who sat together on one side of our round table it was difficult, and even cruel, to criticize their work at all. However, one bold individual whose name is now lost to fame, rose to the occasion, and remarked in a quiet conversational tone, 'The preamble impresses me as being slightly ornate. I think it must have been written by the candidate for poet; I move that the preamble be omitted.' The motion was quickly seconded and then Mr. Collyer stated it and asked for discussion, but not a word was spoken until the question

was put. The committee sat aghast and refrained from voting, so that the decision upon the question was unanimous in its favor. Then we meandered for a while among the winding paths and flowery shades of the constitution, until we became entangled and darkened in its mazes, and there seemed to be no relief at hand. But Mr. Horace White, at that time editor of The Chicago Tribune, at last cut the Gordian knot by a motion to strike out all but the preamble. This passed with equal unanimity, the horror stricken committee making no effort to save their bantling. New members were added to the committee and the whole subject went over to the meeting of April 14, when a new constitution was presented shorn of the glories of its predecessor but better suited to the needs of such a club. This with some amendments, together with a code of by-laws, was formally adopted and the election of officers under it held April 21, 1874."

The episode just related marks only the beginning of what developed into a long struggle before the club succeeded in formulating a code of rules perfectly adapted to its needs. The vital principles, however, which have proved to be the source of strength and have kept it free from dissensions throughout the entire course of its existence, were contained in the first constitution, and in an "Order of Exercises" adopted at the meeting held on May 4, 1874. These principles may be stated thus:

1. That the literary exercises are of chief importance.

2. That the social advantages afforded by the club depend largely upon the excellence of the literary work done.

3. That the general business of the club is placed in the exclusive charge of committees, so that no business other than amendments to the rules or matters of such importance as to call for general discussion and expression of opinion, comes before the club at its ordinary meetings.

4. That while the largest liberty is given to the expression of individual opinion the club itself is prohibited from having any opinion or creed and cannot be used to further any sort of propagandism however worthy it may seem.

The credit for placing the club upon this solid foundation is due to Dr. William F. Poole. He was elected a member at the first meeting of the club as such, which was held on the evening of March 31, 1874; and he attended the meeting held a week later, when John M. Binckley read the famous constitution, which, to quote Mr. Poole's words, "was the most gorgeous piece of literary composition that ever came under my notice; tropes, figures, metaphors, and rhetorical fireworks chased each other with dazzling brilliancy." Mr. Poole had recently removed to Chicago from Cincinnati where he had been a prominent member of the Literary Club of that city, which was founded in 1849 and had behind it the accumulated experience of a successful career of twenty-five years. This experience Mr. Poole declared might be drawn upon with profit; and to the suggestions made by him the club is indebted for many of the rules which have worked so admirably. Of him Mr. Mason wrote:

"He brought with him the constitution of the Cincinnati Literary Club, and although we used jokingly to

allude to his quotations from it as the 'Cincinnati Platform' and to speak of its printed order of exercises as 'Poole's Index,' we all realized that his experience in that association was of great value to us. He took an honest pride in his early connection with the club and his placid temper was sometimes ruffled by the teasing assertion that he was not really a founder of the club because he did not join it until four meetings had been held. He used to assert with great positiveness that he was truly one of the founders of this club; and if it was necessary, in order to establish that fact, to hold that the meeting of April 7, 1874, *preceded* that of March 13 of the same year, he was ready to maintain that position. And he was right. For he was certainly one of the men who founded the Chicago Literary Club, which may well be proud to write at the beginning of its annals the honored name of William Frederick Poole."

Among those present at the memorable meeting on March 17, 1874, Dr. Poole alone appears to have had any personal experience in such an organization as they were endeavoring to form. He was, however, not alone in the yeoman service which he rendered in giving the club its initial impetus. Many of those then enrolled in its ranks contributed ideas and suggestions; but those who gave most largely of their time and energies and sound common sense were Robert Collyer and Edward G. Mason, who were on April 21, 1874, elected as the first president and secretary. The success and harmony that have marked the course of the Chicago Literary Club are largely due to the fact that it started right at the outset; and that these men helped to steer it and keep it steadily in

WILLIAM FREDERICK POOLE

the right direction. Mason, especially, was active in the upbuilding and in combating every attempt to introduce features which he clearly foresaw might have unfortunate consequences. For this service the club members should always cherish his name in grateful remembrance.

After the first constitution was adopted the process of amending it began. The records of the early meetings abound in proposed amendments, most of which failed of adoption. Some of them, however, were carried, and on March 6, 1876, a revised draft was adopted. Although this was again revised on January 28, 1884, and again on March 28, 1887, when the club was incorporated and the constitution became by-laws in compliance with the statutes of the State of Illinois, these several revisions involved little beyond mere verbal alterations. Indeed the only important change made in the rules at any time was that put in force November 28, 1881, by which the Electoral Committee was constituted and the election of members placed in its hands. Prior to that time the club voted upon candidates for membership on the fourth Monday evening in each month, which, under the constitution was set aside for business. As an inducement to the members to attend on these occasions it was customary to serve a collation after the business was dispatched. The success of this plan was unquestionable, though Brooke Herford stated at the annual dinner June 25, 1877, that he "found it difficult to convince outsiders of the purely literary character of the club, when one meeting in every four was devoted to 'business and collation.'" It was a report of this meeting contained in a letter from Henry W. Raymond to The Boston Globe,

which brought forth the editorial comment on the club:

"In time it may rank with the—let us say it modestly—famous literary clubs of Boston. At present, we should judge, from the frequency of its meetings about the festive board, that it takes its literature mixed."

We can afford to laugh now at the aspersion implied in this paragraph. The collations did much to promote good fellowship among the members, who in this way were undoubtedly stimulated to give to the club their best literary efforts. The wine, too, that flowed on these festive occasions helped to soothe the wounded feelings of those whose candidates met with defeat.

It may here be noted that the name chosen for the club had been borne by an earlier organization which does not appear to have left any visible signs of its existence save in the business directory for the year 1858, wherein it is recorded that the Chicago Literary Club met on Wednesday evenings in the rooms of the Bryant & Stratton College. Lester L. Bond, a well-known lawyer of that day, was the president; W. L. Perkins was the secretary, and A. S. Seaton was the treasurer. Like its flourishing contemporary, the Joliet Literary Club of which Arba N. Waterman was then the president, its existence was probably terminated by the outbreak of the Civil War in 1861.

Chapter II

AFTER seven preliminary meetings devoted to most careful consideration of the basic structure of the club, the first regular meeting of the club as such was held at the Sherman House on Monday evening May 4, 1874. It was attended by twenty-two members, none of whom is now living. Their names, however, mean much to those who remember Chicago as it was then and for some years after, and although fifty years have elapsed since the meeting was held, to many of our present members most of them are still much more than mere names. This is the list, in the order in which the names appear upon the record: Judge John A. Jameson, who, in the absence of President Collyer, occupied the chair; Dr. William F. Poole, then librarian of the Chicago Public Library and always one of the most clubable of men; Daniel L. Shorey, lawyer, public-spirited citizen, and apostle of literary culture; William E. Doggett, merchant and polished gentleman, deeply interested in everything making for the higher life; William M. R. French, then a landscape architect and then as now dear to the hearts of all who knew him; Horace W. S. Cleveland (Mr. French's senior partner), the distinguished landscape architect to whom the cities of Chicago and Minneapolis are indebted for the beautiful planning of their parks, a charming writer and one of the most gentle and lovable of men; John M. Binckley, a well-known lawyer, who had been assistant United States attorney general under President

Johnson; Thomas S. Chard, a business man of intellectual tastes who was a devoted member for nineteen years and whom we were sorry to lose when he resigned, as he did with much regret, because he was unable without resulting illness to attend meetings in rooms where there was much tobacco smoke; George Howland, of blessed memory, principal of the West Division High School, classical scholar and all-around good fellow; David Swing, eloquent preacher, man of letters, gifted and witty writer, and of such winning personality that no one who knew him can ever forget it or him; William Henry King, one of the most cultivated of Chicago's early citizens, whose genial manner made him a general favorite, but who was already feeling the weight of years which caused him to drop out of the club in 1880; Lyman Trumbull, distinguished United States senator and statesman; John Borden, lawyer of high standing; John V. LeMoyne, then one of Chicago's prominent citizens; John Wilkinson, hardware merchant but not so deeply immersed in business that he could neglect the intellectual life; Josiah L. Pickard, then superintendent of the Chicago schools, and later president of the Iowa State University; Rev. Simeon W. Gilbert, a man of the closet-student type as I recall him; Frederick B. Smith, then and for many years thereafter, of the firm of A. C. McClurg & Co., whom we all remember, as he lived until only a few years ago; Rev. Dr. Leander Trowbridge Chamberlain, a widely-known clergyman who was one of the most enthusiastic of the founders, and who, although he removed to Brooklyn two years later, continued to cherish the warmest interest in the club during all of the succeeding thirty-seven years of his life;

EDWARD GAY MASON

James L. High, whose attainments as a lawyer, whose worth as a man, whose gracious and kindly bearing are a part of the club's heritage of which we may well be proud; Dr. Hosmer A. Johnson, eminent physician, deeply loved and revered—a "world-wide man" as David Swing called him; and lastly, the secretary, Edward Gay Mason, lawyer—the brilliant and witty speaker and writer, who was one of the most conspicuous figures in the galaxy of notable men that constituted the club membership, and who was ever indefatigable in his efforts to make the club the center of the intellectual life of the city.

It was these men, and such as these, that gave the club the deep hold upon the affections of its members which it developed at once and has held for half a century.

At the first regular meeting a plan of literary exercises was reported and adopted, an amendment to the constitution was offered, and six candidates were elected members of the club after their qualifications had been duly discussed. Not until the next meeting which was held at the same place two weeks later was the first paper read. The author was the Rev. Leander T. Chamberlain and his subject was "Physical Pain; Its Nature and the Law of Its Distribution." Of the twenty-eight members who gathered to hear it read, fifteen had been present at the first regular meeting; the other thirteen were President Robert Collyer, William Hull Clarke, Judge Henry Booth, Henry W. Bishop, Dr. Edmund Andrews, Rabbi Bernhard Felsenthal, Rabbi Kaufman Kohler, William Eliot Furness, Samuel S. Greeley, Joseph E. Lockwood, Franklin MacVeagh, Rev. Minot J. Savage, and Edward Osgood Brown.

It is a curious circumstance that, although the avowed purpose of the club was the promotion of literary and æsthetic culture, the first paper read before it should have been upon a topic neither literary nor æsthetic. Without doubt the paper that was read was the only one available upon short notice, and the Committee on Exercises had only "Hobson's choice" in the matter. Nevertheless at the outset, a precedent was established of catholicity in the choice of subject, thus broadening the scope of the club and making it a forum for the expression of views upon any subject whatsoever. This was quickly interpreted to signify also that one need not necessarily be a literary man in the narrow sense of the term, to be qualified for membership. But it may be noted in passing that while the rules from the very beginning left the essayist free to select his own subject and to express any opinion thereon that he may wish, no member is under compulsion to listen to any paper that he does not find interesting. This, however should not be construed as an argument for abstention from meetings because the topic announced does not make an insistent appeal. The members who have formed the habit of regular attendance soon discover that any subject can be made interesting if presented in an effective way; and, besides, the paper is not the only thing, as we all know. Realization of this soon found expression in an amendment to the constitution in which the object of the club was declared to be social, as well as literary and æsthetic culture. After all what is more precious in this world than the fellowship of men of intellectual tastes? And does it not add to the delight of coming together that they should have different interests and thus

be able to present fresh thoughts and to divert each others' minds from their accustomed grooves?

Two more meetings brought the first short season to an end. At the first of these—the third of the club's regular meetings—held on June 1, 1874, the officers and committees for the season of 1874–1875 were elected. The other meeting was held at the Sherman House on June 15, 1874, and was the first annual dinner. How many members gathered does not appear of record. The custom of excluding reporters from the club meetings had not then been established, so the secretary adopted the long account, including the text of President Robert Collyer's inaugural address, which appeared next day in one of the newspapers, and, pasting the clippings upon the pages of the record book, signed it as the official record of the meeting. I cannot think, however, that in doing this he meant to imply that he was the author of the following choice paragraphs which I venture to transcribe for the delectation of the club members:

"The Chicago Literary Club which began its life several weeks ago, and numbers among its membership the most notable scholars, wits and poets we have among us, by last evening came to the time when it seemed proper to inaugurate its serious labors by a social meeting in which speeches should be made, a feast should be eaten, and a time of good fellowship generally be had. For this purpose the Society met at the Sherman House, where a banquet was laid (*sic*) in the ladies' ordinary.

"At 8 o'clock, a full attendance being present, the members sat down to the feast. This was all that it should be and needs no description. It might be remarked in

passing that the literary men displayed an epicurean taste and delicacy that presages that they will live long to confer the benefits of their labors upon us.

"When all had eaten heartily and a modest glass of pure wine had been added to the inward stores, the literary character and talents of the organization" —not of the members, it should be noted, but of the organization —"found expression in speeches."

After this demonstration of the possibilities of reportorial English it was decided that in the future the meetings of the club should not be public functions. For several years, however, reporters persisted in coming to the meetings and sometimes it was difficult to turn them away.

"Literature and Great Cities" was the topic which Mr. Collyer chose for his address. The opening paragraphs reflect so well the feeling that animated the founders of the club at that time that they may well be quoted here. He said:

"If ever the time comes in which it will be worth any man's while to write a literary history of Chicago and the Northwest, and this club should then put in a claim to be mentioned as one of the signs of a prior and larger life, which succeeded the rude, stern fight of the first forty years, I trust this fact may be stated as quite the most notable, that The Chicago Literary Club was the result of a feeling those who became members of it had in common before they came together, that the time had fully come when all true lovers of books in our city should enter into a league through which whatever each man had of special worth to his fellows should be brought to the exchange, so that there might be a common wealth

of culture which had come to any ripeness, together with a company of men eager and anxious to welcome every new sign of such culture either among those of their own community or those who might come to us from otherwheres. For this is to me the best thing about our society so far as we have come, that each man among us seems to have been moved by this inward impulse, so that all we needed in order to get a fair start was to pass the word to fall into line, and then see what could be done to carry out our common purpose in the best fashion. In all my experience I have never seen a society formed with such a cheerful spontaneity, or one that in my opinion had a truer or more unselfish purpose, or that met as we meet tonight under fairer auspices of a large success; and this is just as it should be, for of all things I can think of for which men league together, there is not one which depends more entirely upon such a spirit as we have witnessed than the companionship of men who gather for a purpose like this with the risen presence about them of those who have given to the world a glorious gift of thoughts that breathe and words that burn in immortal books.

"And if we shall think a moment of our position, we shall see how imperious the call must be to men of a genuine literary instinct and aspiration to enlist in some such company as this we have formed."

After this opening Mr. Collyer proceeded to show that the homes of literary productivity have been for the most part in the great cities of the world. Then after presenting a glowing vision of Chicago as he foresaw it would become in after years, he said:

"If our city, with her wonderful future, is remembered in a future still more wonderful, these are the conditions of her immortality. Not alone that she shall be great, but that she shall have writers, thinkers, poets, and historians greater than herself."

Mr. Collyer felt this deeply, and it was therefore not an empty rhetorical flourish, when, after referring to certain pictures of Chicago that he held in his heart, he added: "Still, as one generation passes away, and another takes its place, there will be chapters full of wonder in its own way, and still we must depend on this we are seeking to cherish and ripen; not on our Historical Society, not on our Academy of Sciences, not on our schools, churches, hospitals; not on the noblest things besides or the most imposing; all of these are of incalculable worth, but that which is of quite singular, separate, and unique worth is this literary quality, this power which can tell the whole story of it to future ages." A little earlier in the address he had said: "It is to literature that we are to look, not only for a great place in the world's history, but for any place. These pens catch our thoughts and deeds on the wing as they are flying swiftly toward forgetfulness and old night, and if the pen is tipped with the gold of genius they are touched with immortal youth."

Turning his thought again to the Chicago Literary Club, Mr. Collyer, as was the custom fifty years ago, closed his address with a florid peroration. It is too long to quote in extenso, but his "anticipation that beside the pleasure and profit each man of us will receive from these gatherings, there will be this solid purpose at the heart of all, to build up in our young city a society of

men who will do all they can for the development of literary culture," well expresses the enthusiasm that animated the men who brought the club into being. And in these decadent days when the finer flowers of literature have been largely submerged in a welter of rapacious greed and luxurious living, it may not be unprofitable to let our thoughts turn backward for a moment while we contemplate that enthusiasm. The need for a like stimulus is apparent when on every hand we hear men say that the agonizing events through which we have lived in the last decade have made it almost impossible for them to think of or to care for literature or art, or to turn their minds to things eternal when temporal things are so insistently engrossing.

After this dinner adjournment was taken until the autumn. Seventy-three members had been enrolled and the list includes the names of many of the intellectual leaders of the community. Some of these have already been mentioned; others are equally worthy to be held in memory. Let us recall for a moment the eminent clergymen, William Alvin Bartlett, Arthur Brooks, John Curtis Burroughs, Leander Trowbridge Chamberlain, William Jacob Petrie, and Minot Judson Savage. Though all of these men except Mr. Petrie soon moved away from Chicago, as long as they lived they never forgot the club nor what it stands for. The legal profession was well represented among these early members. The list includes the names of Benjamin Franklin Ayer, general counsel for the Illinois Central Railroad Company; Edwin Channing Larned and Julius Rosenthal, both highly revered and beloved; Henry Walker Bishop, the well-known master

in chancery; ex-Senator James Rood Doolittle; Judges Henry Booth, John Alexander Jameson, Charles Burrall Lawrence; John Gorin Rogers, and Lambert Tree, all men of marked ability and strong personality. Judge Lawrence in particular was a man who would have been notable in any community. And who of those who were privileged to know them will ever forget the genial Major Joseph Kirkland, or Major William Eliot Furness, another most clubable man, or the courtly General Alexander Caldwell McClurg?—soldiers all three when their services were needed to save the Union from disruption, but all devoted to literature throughout the span of their lives. Then there were Horace White, whose fame as an editor is nation-wide; Henry Demarest Lloyd, brilliant writer, radical thinker, earnest student of social problems, and philanthropist, who, as an editorial writer on the staff of The Chicago Tribune was just beginning his career; David Swing, most lovable of men and fearlessly independent thinker in a day when it took courage to combat orthodox religious views; Leonard Wells Volk, the sculptor; Dr. Charles Gilman Smith, distinguished physician, witty writer and prince of good fellows; Dr. Edmund Andrews, founder of the Chicago Academy of Sciences; our dear friend Judge Edward Osgood Brown who has so recently been taken from us; and Henry Thornton Steele, lawyer, master in chancery, one of the most devoted members the club has ever had,—a gentleman of the old school whose innate refinement is well reflected by the delightful pocket edition of the Latin text of Horace which was his daily companion, and which, as it was his favorite book, he bequeathed to the club that he so dearly loved.

Other first year members whose names should be held in remembrance were: Rev. Dr. Horatio Nelson Powers who, as a graceful writer and a poet had achieved more than a local reputation, and who, alas, was one of the first of our number to have his name enrolled upon the non-resident list; Daniel L. Shorey, who from the beginning was unflagging in his devotion to the club, of which he became the fourth president, and who, for twenty-five years, was one of the most faithful attendants at the meetings; Dr. Isaac N. Arnold, widely known and greatly revered physician, whose later years were given over to literary work; Judge Homer N. Hibbard, who often enlivened our meetings with his pungent wit; Norman Carolan Perkins, genial comrade and facile writer of verse; Moses L. Scudder, all-around good fellow, clear-headed student of and lucid writer upon economic subjects in years when erroneous views regarding them were the rule and sound thinking the exception; William M. R. French, beloved by his fellows, highly esteemed for his character and rare personal charm, as also for his exceptional gifts as an entertainer which always insured for him a large audience whenever he favored us with one of his cleverly illustrated papers; and Franklin MacVeagh, who, we rejoice to say, is still with us.

On October 5, 1874, the meetings were resumed after the summer recess, and thereafter during this second season two meetings a month were held; on the first and third Mondays, save in June, 1875, when the dinner scheduled for June 21 was omitted and the season was ended with the meeting held on June 7. In addition, the club on the evening of Tuesday, November 3, 1874, celebrated the

eightieth birthday of William Cullen Bryant by a dinner, which was attended by thirty-six members, and, as guests of the club, by the poet's brothers Arthur and John H. Bryant, of Princeton, Illinois, both of whom made addresses. Besides these there were addresses by President Collyer, the Reverend Dr. Horatio Nelson Powers, James Rood Doolittle, the Rev. Dr. Hiram Washington Thomas, and Thomas Septimus Chard; and a poem written for the occasion by Francis Fisher Browne. As a memorial of this celebration, the record of the meeting with the full text of all the addresses was printed for the club in pamphlet form by Jansen, McClurg & Co. early in 1875. With the exception of a leaflet giving the "scheme of exercises" for the season of 1874–1875 and a list of the members as of October 1, 1874, this is the earliest of the club's publications. It is the only one bearing an imprint other than its own. From this pamphlet and the club records we learn that the dinner was served at nine o'clock, the members and guests having met in the club room of the Sherman House an hour earlier to listen to an essay on "Thomas De Quincey" by William Mathews, after which they "moved in procession to the dining room" to hold the birthday celebration.

The club was now firmly established and had begun to take the hold upon the affection of its members that has been so notable and so constant during all the succeeding years that have elapsed. The meetings were made attractive by the personality of the members and by the quality of the papers that were read. Dr. James Nevins Hyde has given us the following account of one of these meetings:

"One of the great events of the Sherman House era was

the reading on April 15, 1875, of a paper on 'Financial Crises' by Horace White. We all of us had an acute interest in his subject and for reasons that need not be particularized were exceedingly anxious to know when the financial crisis of which the effects were then painfully evident would be over. Mr. White did not tell us; in fact he told us that he did not know, but the essay, much to our satisfaction, was published in full on the other side of the water, the first of our club papers honored with a transatlantic reproduction. As the financial crisis soon after passed away we have since entertained the conviction that the work of its undoing was begun and accelerated by the co-operation of this club in conclave assembled."

During the first season it was customary to follow the paper by an informal discussion which was often extremely pungent and sparkling as might be expected in a gathering of exceptionally gifted men among whom were an unusual number of brilliant and witty speakers. This custom, however, came perilously near to ending the career of the club. The last essay of the second season was read at the meeting on May 17, 1875, by Judge Henry Booth. His title was "Evidences of the Resurrection Examined," and he subjected the evidences to the searching analysis of a trained jurist, thus reaching the conclusion that they were inadequate. In these days when agnosticism is common and conventional religious views are so often lightly held, it is difficult to realize the intensity with which they were believed half a century ago. Judge Booth was then regarded as a misguided atheist. Among his hearers were several clergymen and a number of other

members, who were greatly grieved and incensed by his argument. The discussion that followed became decidedly acrimonious and so heated that Judge Jameson, the vice president who occupied the chair, had to intervene and bring it to an abrupt end.

This incident which caused much feeling at the time, despite the desire of most of the members that the club should be an open forum where men of the most diverse opinions could meet in friendly intercourse and exchange their views, led a little later to the adoption of the rule that "no paper at the time it is read shall be open to adverse criticism in the club." It was not intended that this rule should put a stop to discussion, but merely that the discussion should not be permitted to become offensive. In practice, however, as we all know, it has operated to make discussion of the papers read before the club most unusual. On the whole such loss as there has been, has been fully compensated for by the resulting harmony. And every essayist has felt that he could express his thoughts with the utmost freedom.

Major Henry Alonzo Huntington, who was elected a member in November, 1874, has given us his recollections of some of these early meetings. "The first meeting of the club I attended was held at the Sherman House December 21, 1874, and the paper I listened to was by Rev. C. D. Helmer, whose subject was 'The Ring,' the finger, not the political variety. The next essay I heard was Bonney's 'American Antiquities,' in announcing which Mr. Collyer humorously supposed it would be largely autobiographical. Then came the ever-welcome Edward Mason with his sympathetic appreciation of Arthur Hugh Clough whose

lines beginning: 'Say not the struggle naught availeth' must so often have been in his thoughts in later years. Poole's 'The Origin and Secret History of the Ordnance of 1787' followed and is worthy of remembrance, not only for its instrinsic merit, but also as the first contribution by a member to a leading periodical. Booth's paper on 'Evidences of the Resurrection' was the occasion of many obvious pleasantries suggested by the author's emaciation which, however, fell to silence as soon as the scoffers discovered that a death's head is not necessarily empty. My own debut was made on December 4, 1876, with an essay entitled 'A Neglected Author.' There was a large attendance and it is worthy of notice, in view of Peacock's growing fame, that the only person present who had heard of him, and he had not read him, was William Mathews, an old librarian. When I closed my manuscript, Judge Jameson asked how I accounted for the obscurity of such a man as I had described and quoted. My reply, 'I don't account for it,' was received with uproarious delight, which is explicable on no other ground than that wit is less startling than such a stroke of unpremeditated art as speaking the truth."

At the meeting held on June 7, 1875, Judge Charles Burrall Lawrence was elected president. His inaugural address was delivered at a dinner at the Sherman House on June 21. No account of this dinner appears upon the club's records. But, at the meeting that followed it—the last of the season—the secretary reported that one hundred and eight regular members were enrolled, and one honorary member, the Honorable George Baldwin Smith of Madison, Wisconsin, who had been the guest of the

club on February 1, 1875, and had read a paper entitled "Was Bacon the Author of Shakespeare?" Two members had died during the year, two had resigned and four had removed from the city. Although some of those who were enrolled had never achieved more than a nominal membership, the attendance at the meetings had averaged twenty-eight, an excellent showing when we consider that three of the eighteen meetings were devoted solely to business. Such business meetings were necessarily somewhat frequent until the machinery of the club could be got to working quite smoothly, but they did not greatly attract the members; so in the next year the expedient was adopted of serving a collation at the close of the session. The first meeting marked by this feature was held on March 25, 1876, and, although there were no literary exercises, forty-two members were present and one guest. In a paper read in 1894, at the twentieth anniversary of the founding of the club, Edward G. Mason said:

"I do not remember when we began to enliven our exercises with a collation. But I still recall, though many years have past, the flavor of the beverage served at the first of these. Some guileless member of the committee on arrangements who must have been himself a prohibitionist, was persuaded to furnish the table with an alleged product of the domestic vine. Not one of all the wines famed in song or story had such staying power. It was equaled only by that draught mentioned in the Bride of Lammermoor which Caleb Balderston concocted from the lees of the expended hogsheads, who found no encouragement to renew his first attack upon this vintage, but

contented himself, however reluctantly, with a glass of fair water. We followed the example of the Laird of Bucklaw, and ever after branded this disappointing beverage as 'collation wine.' A label from one of the bottles has been preserved in the club's 'Archives.'"

This chapter would not be complete without recalling the names of a few of the members who joined the club between October 5, 1874, and June 7, 1875, and whose devotion to the club makes it especially imperative that they should not be passed over without particular mention: Generals Joseph Bloomfield Leake, John Leverett Thompson and Joseph Dana Webster; Judge Mark Skinner, Ezra Butler McCagg, and Abram Morris Pence, were among those whose names come to mind when we think of the club as it was in its first year. So also and with greater insistence do we think of Major Henry Alonzo Huntington, Edward Swift Isham, Colonel Huntington Wolcott Jackson, and Dr. James Nevins Hyde. Each of these men should have a chapter to himself to tell of his rare personal qualities and his part in building up the club. It is impossible to think of them without a swelling of the heart and a realization that the intimate association with such men, as fellow members of an organization as dear to them as to us, is one of the most precious experiences in life. From the very beginning it was perceived that the mission of the club was not only the fostering of literary and æsthetic culture, but also the upbuilding of friendships between men of congenial tastes.

Chapter III

At the meeting held on October 4, 1875, the first of the third season, the committee on rooms and finance reported that rooms Nos. 38 and 39 on the fourth floor of the American Express Building, No. 74 Monroe street (now No. 23 West Monroe street) between State and Dearborn streets had been leased for the use of the club until May 1, 1877, at a yearly rental of five hundred dollars. These rooms, which were at the south end of the building, were of equal size, each about forty feet in length by about twenty-five feet in width, and were connected by a door near the north end of the partition that separated them. Each had a door at the north end opening upon the entrance corridor; and just within the doors each had a closet partitioned off, making the rooms slightly irregular in shape. In an address made by William M. R. French at the twenty-fifth anniversary meeting in 1899, he said, "The securing of the first permanent rooms, as I remember, was a great event in the history of the club. For the furnishing the committee spent all or nearly all the funds we had, before it reported to the club at all." From the report of the treasurer made at the end of the season, we discover that the cost of fitting up the rooms was $1,552.87, whereas the balance carried over from the preceding year was only $401.16, thus leaving $1,151.71 to come out of the dues for the current year. The annual dues were then only ten dollars and there was no entrance fee. It required careful figur-

ing, therefore, to avoid a deficit at the end of the season, but by postponing payment of three months' rent until October when the next semi-annual dues were payable, the other bills were paid and a balance of $65.97 was left in the treasury.

The rooms were ready for occupancy on Saturday, November 22, 1875, when fifty-one members gathered in them to celebrate their opening. In what way they celebrated does not appear of record, the minutes merely stating that "the meeting adjourned at 11:30 P. M." Formal literary exercises there were none; and there is no record that the committee provided refreshments of a material sort. It is to be presumed, therefore, that the evening was spent in mutual felicitation while inspecting the wall paper with which the rooms were bedecked and the chairs and tables in what has been called the Eastlake gothic style, which had been made to order by one Mr. Bates, a cabinet maker then in high repute in the city. Two of these tables we still retain, but their appearance has been transformed by staining them dark brown. The fitting up of one of the rooms—the east room, called by us the smoking room, which we used as a gathering place, while the other was the assembly room where the meetings were held—was in the especial charge of Mr. Mac Veagh. The writer's recollection is that it had a soft gray-green paper on the walls, and that the west room was done in blue. The east room had a fireplace in the middle of the east wall, and about this the members were wont to gather as they dropped in to the meetings. The city was then but a small town compared with what it is today, and all the members not only knew each other, but they knew each

other well. And in the words of Dr. James Nevins Hyde, "few ever enjoyed club rooms more than we did ours in those days." They were conveniently located, and until the increase in the membership made it necessary to have larger quarters, they answered all our needs.

The season opened auspiciously, and at the four meetings held at the Sherman House before the rooms of the club were ready, the papers were of marked brilliance and had stimulated the interest of the members to a high pitch. When the rooms were occupied, and at last the club had a home, the enthusiasm became very great. There was an immediate increase in the attendance at the meetings. At several of them nearly half of the resident members were present, and the average for the season was nearly thirty per cent. As the members were among the busiest men in the busy city and the meetings were held once a week from the first of October to the end of June—there were no golf clubs in the United States in those days—this is a remarkably high average.

The early meetings in the new rooms were somewhat protracted, as, after the papers had been read, there were long discussions of proposed changes in the constitution and by-laws, which led finally to the embodying of all the rules and regulations in a revised constitution that was adopted on March 6, 1876. This was an improvement on the old order, but it did not settle one moot question that was first raised by Edward G. Mason when, at the meeting on November 16, 1874, he proposed that the name of the club should be changed from The Chicago Literary Club to The Marquette Club. Nothing came of this at the time, although a number of the members disliked the name of

the club, feeling that it was too pretentious and not sufficiently distinctive. But no one was able to suggest a better one, all things considered. Mason and MacVeagh were the most insistent upon the desirability of a change, and both favored the imparting of what they characterized as local color, by naming the club after the famous Jesuit missionary and explorer, whom they claimed to have been the first literary man to make Chicago his dwelling place. But the members generally were not impressed by the notion that Marquette was a literary man, nor did they accept the fact that he was compelled to camp here during one winter, as constituting him a resident of Chicago. And there were those who insisted that The Marquette Club sounds too much like The Market Club to connote "literary and æsthetic culture."

Mason renewed the attack in a contribution to an "Informal" or group of short, anonymous papers read by Dr. John C. Burroughs at the meeting on June 3, 1876. This was followed by a discussion of the subject in the course of which Mason argued in favor of The Marquette Club, while others suggested the following names as preferable and equally or more appropriate: The Club; The Chicago Lyceum; The Kinzie Club; The LaSalle Club; The Sphinx Club; The Lawrence Club (in honor of Judge Lawrence, then the president); The Illinois Club; The Thackeray Club; The Monroe Club; The Garrick; The Lotos Club; The Irving Club; The Chicago Radical Club; The Open Ballot Club; The Great American Excelsior Club; The Miralac Club; The What's in a Name Club; The Club Which Is Too Modest To Say What It Is; The Mayor Colvin Club; The Belles Lettres Club; The Goodenough

Club; The Brown Club; The Amateur Club; The Indian Club; The Club for the Aggregation and Fostering of Old Citizens Regardless of Qualification; and, finally, The Marquette Eye and Ear Infirmary. Mason took this chaffing in good part, though he continued to protest that The Chicago Literary Club had a most unpleasantly boastful sound that jarred upon his sensitive ears.

Young though the club was, by this time it had reached a place in the regard of most of its active members that made the thought of a change in its name repugnant to them. While the name had not become so much a part of the club as it is now after the lapse of half a century, even then associations had attached to it. The name had not made the club; but it was plainly recognized that already the club had put its own impress upon the name. Gradually and without any heralding by the press, save the account of the first annual dinner and the printing of the paper on "Myths and Miracles" read by Dr. Kaufmann Kohler at the sixth regular meeting held on October 19, 1874, it became known among the men of intellectual taste in the city that the meetings of the club were no ordinary gatherings. Membership in an organization that included many of the most eminent men in the community was eagerly sought and was justly regarded as a high honor. But from the first it was perceived that it would be easier to maintain the standard that had been set, if candidates were not permitted to make application direct, but were proposed by the members; the theory being that so far as possible no one should be admitted who would not strengthen the club. This led to such rigid scrutiny of the character and qualifications of all whose

names were proposed and to the rejection of so many candidates, that men of unimpeachable fitness sometimes hesitated to let their names be presented, and the club acquired the reputation of being the most exclusive and difficult to gain access to of any in the city.

Such being the case one might suppose that all of those who were within the fold would have prized their membership privilege too highly to forfeit it; yet at the end of the second season, Secretary Mason was obliged to report that the names of twelve members had been dropped from the rolls for failure to pay their dues. The majority of these had not attended the meetings and therefore had never become really identified with the club. Some there were, however, who were perhaps entitled to more consideration than they received. That is certainly true in the case of Francis Fisher Browne to whose initiative more than that of any other man, as has been set forth in the preceding chapter, the founding of the club was due. As was most fitting, his name was placed upon the roll of members at the first preliminary meeting, but he was then seriously ill and unable to make any response. A short time after he was taken to the South to recuperate, and he was still absent from the city and in ignorance of what was done, when on October 1, 1875, his name was taken from the roll. Not until some time later did he return to Chicago and learn that he had been made a member and then dropped from the club. Then, feeling too deeply hurt to make complaint, he said nothing. A less sensitive person would have secured reinstatement at once, and it is greatly to be regretted that Mr. Browne did not make the effort, for there can be no doubt that the injustice done to

him was unwitting and without knowledge of his illness and absence. Not until many years afterward did the facts become known, and then to the credit of the club be it said that it honored itself by offering such reparation as lay in its power and making him an honorary member as of March 13, 1874.

From the men whose names were submitted during the second session, forty-four were elected and all of them accepted and qualified save one, a clergyman who declined because he could not be free on the evening when the club held its meetings. Among the forty-three who accepted were many whom we hold in warm regard, including four, Dr. Charles Adams, Joseph Adams, Owen F. Aldis, and Robert Todd Lincoln, who, happily, were still with us at the end of our first fifty years. To each one of the thirty-nine who are gone, I feel tempted to pay at least the passing tribute of the mention of his name. But some were more intimately connected with the club than were the others, and of these only shall I speak. The earliest elected was Charles True Adams, a brilliant young lawyer whose untimely death was deeply lamented when he passed away on February 28, 1877. George Clinton Clark, who was elected at the same meeting as Mr. Adams, was another member whose life was cut short before his time. It is thirty-seven years since he died, yet I have a vivid recollection of the grief we all felt when he was taken from us. Murry Nelson, Norman Williams, and General George W. Smith, who were elected on October 18, 1875, were deeply attached to the club and were among the regular attendants. Their names and the names of John Crerar, John G. Shortall, James A. Hunt,

Walter Cranston Larned, George L. Paddock, Bryan Lathrop Bronson, Peck, John W. Root, John J. Herrick, George E. Adams, and Benjamin D. Magruder call up faces and awaken precious memories of the days that were. Fewer of us, perhaps, recall George P. A. Healey, the eminent portrait painter, since much of his life was spent in Paris. And the Rev. Dr. Samuel S. Harris, though he was a devoted member, was soon called away to become the Protestant Episcopal Bishop of Michigan. More perhaps will recall that most delightfully genial and always mentally alert Englishman, the Rev. Brooke Herford. He was with us for a few years only, but in those years he made a deep impression on his fellow members. And who among us that knew him can ever forget James Sager Norton? To those whose memories do not reach back to his day—his life came to an end in September, 1896—it is not easy to describe his rare personality. He was indeed sui generis, yet without any trace of eccentricity. It was his unfailing courtesy, his gracious manner, his inimitably quiet way of speaking, and his flashing wit free from the least trace of anything save pure fun, that marked him as different from other men. But Norton was not merely the member whom we were always eager to hear when we could persuade him to address us, or when something chanced to bring forth a sally that enraptured us at the time and would evoke joyous ripples of laughter as often as it was recalled: in all that goes to make a man, —character, serious aims, devotion to duty, professional standing, thoughtful kindness to his fellows, steadfastness, and capacity for friendship, he measured up to the highest standard. The membership rolls of the club

include the names of many who have shed lustre upon it but none who will be dearer to us than James Norton—our James, for somehow he seemed in a very special and intimate way to be an integral part of the club, and it can never again be quite the same as when he was with us, for there was only one James Norton, and there can never be another.

Notwithstanding the large number of members elected during the third season, at its close the resident membership, which stood at 108 at the end of the second season, had increased only to 128. Twelve members had been dropped, eight had removed from the city and were transferred to the non-resident, then designated as the honorary, list; five, four of whom were clergymen, had resigned because of inability to attend the meetings. Two had died, William E. Doggett and General Joseph Dana Webster. Both of these men were of engaging personality and of distinction in the community; they were devoted to the club and by their presence at its meetings had helped much to make them enjoyable. Their loss was keenly felt. The memorial of Mr. Doggett, made at the special meeting held at the time of his death, records that he was a gentleman whose courtly bearing, literary cultivation, catholicity of thought, refinement of feeling, and exquisite sensibility to art peculiarly fitted him for the companionship of a club "the object of which is not less to foster friendship than to encourage intellectual improvement." To this characterization I am unable to add anything as I did not become a member of the club until a year later and it was not my privilege to know Mr. Doggett. For the same reason I can give no personal impression of Gen-

JAMES SAGER NORTON

eral Webster. I well remember the expressions of admiration by those who did know these men that the mention of their names was sure to evoke. And this seems a fitting place to insert a brief biographical sketch of General Webster that Horace White sent to the club a short time before his death. In the course of a long talk about the early days of the club which I had with him when he made his last visit to Chicago, I told him that it was my intention to write a history of our organization and he offered this account of the life of his old friend and business associate as his contribution to the work.

"General Webster was born in Old Hampton, New Hampshire, on August 25, 1811, a son of Josiah Webster who was pastor at Hampton from 1808 until his death in 1837. The son was graduated at Dartmouth in 1832, and read law in Newburyport, Massachusetts, but became a clerk in the engineer and war offices in Washington, was made a United States civil engineer in 1835, and on July 7, 1838, entered the army as a second lieutenant of topographical engineers. He served throughout the Mexican War, was promoted to first lieutenant on July 14, 1849, and captain on March 3, 1853, but resigned on April 7, 1854, and removed to Chicago, where he engaged in business. He was president of the commission that perfected the remarkable system of sewerage for the city, and also planned and executed the operations whereby the grade of a large part of the city was made from two to eight feet higher, whole blocks and buildings being raised by jack-screws while new foundations were inserted. At the opening of the Civil War, he entered the service of the state, taking charge of the construction of fortifications

at Cairo, Illinois, and Paducah, Kentucky, in April, and on June 1, 1861, was appointed an additional paymaster of volunteers with the rank of major. On February 1, 1862, he became colonel of the First Illinois Light Artillery. He was chief of General Grant's staff for several months, was present at the capture of Fort Henry and Fort Donelson, and at Shiloh was also chief of artillery. At the close of the first day's fight at Shiloh he occupied with all the available artillery the ridge that covered Pittsburg Landing, thus checking the hitherto victorious Confederates. He received the highest commendation in General Grant's official report, and continued to be his chief of staff, until, in October, 1862, he was detailed by the War Department to make a survey of the Illinois and Michigan Canal. He was appointed a brigadier general of volunteers on November 29, 1862, and, after serving for some time as military governor of Memphis, Tennessee, and as superintendent of military railroads, was again General Grant's chief of staff in the Vicksburg campaign, and from 1864 until the close of hostilities he held the same post under General Sherman. He was with General George H. Thomas at the battle of Nashville. On March 13, 1865, he was given the brevet of major general of volunteers for faithful and meritorious service during the war. He resigned on November 6, 1865, and returned to Chicago, where he remained until his death on March 12, 1876.

"General Webster was assessor of internal revenue in Chicago from 1869 until 1872, and then assistant United States treasurer there until July, 1872, when he became the collector of internal revenue. He was also chairman

of the executive committee of the National Kansas Committee in 1856, of which George W. Dole was treasurer, H. B. Hurd, secretary, and Horace White, assistant secretary. This was an organization formed at a National Convention held in Buffalo, New York, in July 1856, to support the Free State movement in Kansas. Its headquarters were in Chicago. General Webster was a man of attractive presence, genial manners and sterling character. At the time when I came to Chicago to make it my place of residence, at the beginning of 1854, he was one of the foremost citizens."

The election of officers and committees for the fourth season was held on June 10, 1876. Dr. Hosmer A. Johnson was chosen as president; Edward G. Mason, Dr. William F. Poole, and Daniel L. Shorey were made vice-presidents; and William Eliot Furness, secretary and treasurer. As the season came to an end it was felt by all that it had been very successful and enjoyable. Several important innovations had been made. One of these, the serving of a collation on the evenings devoted to business has already been recounted. Another was the holding of a meeting every week instead of only once in a fortnight. Perhaps the most important of all was the change in the meeting night from Saturday to Monday. This was proposed at the April business meeting but action upon the constitutional amendment was postponed until the last meeting of the season, and a postal-card vote was taken to learn the individual preferences of the members. Although this showed a large majority in favor of Monday evenings, the change was opposed by a very insistent minority, and there was a prolonged discussion before the amendment

was adopted. The decision having at last been reached, the forty-seven members present sat down to a collation and then listened to Dr. Johnson's inaugural address. It is interesting to note that since that meeting no member has ever proposed the selection of another evening than Monday for our meetings. We recognize, of course, that some among us cannot always be free on that evening, yet no other seems at all likely to suit the most of us nearly so well.

Chapter IV

THE fourth season, which opened on October 2, 1876, when Alfred Bishop Mason read a paper on "The Abolition of Poverty," was even more successful than its predecessors. The long struggle to get a constitution that would ensure the smooth working of the machinery of the club had very nearly come to an end, and with the conduct of its affairs placed in the hands of standing committees, much less time than formerly was required for the consideration of business by the club as a whole. There was a steady growth in the membership and at the close of the year there were one hundred and forty-nine names on the resident list. Only one member had died during the year, Charles True Adams, whose early death was greatly lamented. Two among those admitted, Elbridge G. Keith and the Rev. Edward F. Williams, should be mentioned specially, as to the end of their lives they were actively identified with the club and constant in their attendance at its meetings.

It was not a season of many notable incidents. The records show only a few occurrences out of the ordinary. Among these was the first occasion where an essayist failed to keep his appointment. There was no lack of entertainment, however, for William M. R. French came forward and gave an impromptu talk on "Graphic Art," which he illustrated with drawings made in the presence of the audience. This was received with such marked approval that Secretary Furness put the statement on

record that only "after a few very pleasant hours" did the meeting adjourn. Another episode that occurred a little later in the season serves to show how devoted to the club the members had become. On the evening of January 15, 1877, a blizzard was raging that had forced an entire suspension of the street car service,—horse-car service it then was; yet eleven members plodded on foot through the wind and snow and gathered in the club rooms with the prospect of listening to or taking part in a conversation on "Tax Legislation." But when they were gathered about the open fire in the smoking room, they merely swapped stories for awhile, voted tax legislation a bore, and then cheerfully set forth to trudge homeward through the deepening snow.

To me personally this season is memorable, as it was the one in which I was elected a member. I have often wondered at my great good fortune in being admitted into this choice circle of which I was for a long time the youngest member. The first meeting that I attended was that of March 5, 1877. Edward Mason was in the chair, and Dr. Charles Gilman Smith read a paper on "The Physical Basis of Character," in which he held that climatic conditions here in America have marked influence in amalgamating immigrants and natives into a homogenous stock having very similar physical characteristics. I shall never forget the cordial reception with which I was welcomed when I was introduced to the group of members gathered in the smoking room before the paper was read. It may be of interest to have me call the roll. Besides Ned Mason and Dr. Smith, and Secretary Furness who was my next door neighbor and with whom I had come to

the meeting, there were present Daniel L. Shorey, Murry Nelson, John G. Shortall, James A. Hunt, Judge John G. Rogers, Joseph Adams, General Alexander C. McClurg, General Joseph B. Leake, Major Joseph Kirkland, Edward D. Hosmer, Dr. James Nevins Hyde, Dr. Henry Hooper, Alonzo Abernathy, Bronson Peck, William H. Barnum, George F. Harding, Samuel Appleton, Horatio L. Wait, Samuel P. McConnell, Horace W. S. Cleveland, Leroy D. Mansfield, Dr. William F. Poole, Samuel Bliss, Max Hjortsberg, William H. Clarke, Cecil Barnes, George Howland, William Macdonell, Frederick B. Smith, Rev. Dr. John C. Burroughs, John Wilkinson, John J. Herrick, Major Henry A. Huntington, Henry D. Lloyd, Albert M. Day, Edward O. Brown—who was not then Judge Brown. With the possible exception of Samuel Appleton, about whom I have heard nothing for many years, all these men save Joseph Adams have passed away. Most of them I then met for the first time. To me the recital of their names means a great deal. Many of them became my very dear friends, and most of our older members could make the same assertion for themselves.

About the time I was admitted to the club one of the leading photographers in the city offered to take the photographs of all of the members for a very small price, assuming that enough extra prints would be ordered to make the transaction profitable. The offer was referred to the executive committee, of which Dr. Poole was the chairman. I recall quite distinctly the business meeting when he reported that the committee regarded the proposition favorably and he moved that the photographs be taken and kept in an album or albums to be a part of

the archives of the club. It is much to be regretted that the club did not agree with the committee. We can now see clearly that such a collection of the portraits of the members would be a possession we should greatly treasure. But the wits of the club were at that time ever eager for an opportunity to poke fun at anything and everything that offered a fair target. And when Dr. Poole had moved the acceptance of the report, Samuel Appleton, who was something of a wag, made a humorous speech pointing out the chagrin we should feel at seeing a lot of photographs grouped in the photographer's window and accompanied by a placard reciting in large letters that these were the portraits of the distinguished gentlemen calling themselves The Chicago Literary Club, special emphasis being placed upon the "The." Charles Gregory, who had seconded Dr. Poole's motion, came to the rescue and tried to make fun of Appleton's fanciful objection, but he only succeeded in setting off Ned Mason, Harry Huntington, Brooke Herford, William Macdonell and Jim Norton. Then the fun became "fast and furious." I do not think there was any real objection to the proposition, but it could not stand the ridicule and the flippant jibes that were bandied back and forth, and no one ever afterward had the hardihood to bring it up again. As for the jokers, when they had slain the bugaboo they sat down to a collation and the merriment was prolonged until the time for home going arrived.

This episode had a sequel which is not mentioned in the club records. Fortunately, however, a few years later Dr. Nevins Hyde set down his recollections of it in black and white for our benefit. "There had been," he tells us,

"some talk of collecting the photographs of members, and Poole had put forward such a proposition. For some of us the plan was not without a vista of delightful possibilities. Those of us who were very little known, might thus be enabled to appear in the company of the relatively great. Questions of minor importance did not fail to suggest themselves. Should the attire be full evening dress for those who at that early day were fortunate enough to be provided with such garments? Or was the idea rather a presentation of the membership of the club as it appeared on ordinary occasions, say with a pepper-and-salt suggestiveness in the coat, and a collar not too closely assimilated to the style adopted by the average Wall street broker? It was then that Brother Horatio Wait appeared in the rôle of the 'God from the machine.' At the next meeting after that at which Poole's proposition had been wrecked, he presented himself before the club with the statement that he had been thinking over the matter of photographing the members, and this opening sentence caused our hopes to run high. But he went on to add that the idea had occurred to him of reproducing the faces and figures of the brethren of the club, not as they actually were, but only as they *wished* they might be. On this he exhibited a series of sketches which he had made of certain selected individuals, selected not so much for their mental acquirements as for their physical peculiarities. Thus James High was portrayed as an exceedingly short man; and your present reader, by way of contrast, was depicted in the elongated proportions peculiar to Mr. High. Norman C. Perkins, the clever writer of verses, who had a sufficiently ample girth measure, was delineated as

one of the slender order of Byronic poets, with long hair and a rolling collar. But the *pièce de résistance* of the collection was a portrait representing our present master-in-chancery—the artist himself—in a character which he declared was the ambition of his heart. It was that of a corsair with drawn scimitar."

It is a pity that these suggestive pictures, which were of good size and done in colored crayons, were not presented to the club.

As the winter of 1876–1877 drew to a close, it became evident that the club rooms were no longer sufficiently commodious. Accordingly, on May 1, two rooms across the corridor to the north were leased, and these rooms which were identical in size with those already occupied by the club were thrown into one, making an assembly room much better adapted to our needs than any we had had hitherto. To enable the club to meet the increased rent without further increasing the dues, which had been raised to fifteen dollars the year before, it was arranged that The Fortnightly of Chicago, the ladies' literary club that had been founded largely through the initiative of Mrs. Kate Newell Doggett, wife of William E. Doggett, about a year before our club was organized, should have the use of the rooms for their meetings. This was strenuously opposed by Edward Mason who never could bear the thought of anything but the exclusive use of the club rooms by the club itself, and who maintained that this was essential to the home feeling that was an important factor in keeping the members' affection for the club deep and strong. He was, however, outvoted and I do not think the club suffered in consequence. Still we all must

sympathize with his feeling, though we may regard it as somewhat overwrought.

The new room was not ready for use until the end of the season when on June 25, 1877, the annual dinner was served in it, and Daniel L. Shorey, the president-elect for the ensuing year, delivered his inaugural address.

When in October the meetings were resumed, it was found that the committee on arrangements and exercises of which Dr. Charles Gilman Smith was the chairman had ventured upon the startling innovation of making October 29 of that year a ladies' night. Mason was in arms at once, but there was no business meeting before October 22, and until then he could only fret and fume. When October 22 arrived it was too late to prevent the holding of the reception, but he made haste to offer this resolution:

Whereas, the constitution of The Chicago Literary Club provides in Article VI, Section I, that no resident of Chicago or vicinity shall be invited to attend a meeting of said club; and

Whereas, it is understood that a large number of persons who are residents of Chicago or vicinity have been invited to attend such a meeting,

Resolved, that the members of the club here present are of the opinion that any violation of the constitution is to be deprecated, and that hereafter all of its provisions should be strictly observed.

As this, after considerable discussion, did not meet with favor, Mason withdrew it and offered as a substitute:

Resolved, that the members of the club here present are not in favor of inviting ladies to attend the meetings of the club.

This resolution fared no better than the other. When it was ordered laid upon the table, Alfred Bishop Mason proposed an amendment to the constitution having the same effect, but this also failed of adoption when it came up at the next business meeting. And so the reception was held and it proved to be very enjoyable. It was attended by sixty-seven members and, in the words of Secretary Furness in the club records, "by a brilliant assembly of ladies, including a delegation of The Fortnightly Club, making in all a meeting of some hundred and fifty." Thus was inaugurated the custom of holding ladies' night meetings. Notwithstanding the success of this meeting the opposition of some of the members was so persistent that Dr. Smith was in doubt as to what he should do about the second ladies' night that was scheduled for the twenty-ninth of April. Accordingly at the meeting held on March 25, 1878, he asked for instructions from the club. Abram M. Pence, a member who stood high in the esteem of his fellows, moved that no ladies be invited. Major Kirkland moved to amend by striking out the word "no." This amendment having been carried, and the motion carried, each member was permitted to invite one lady guest to attend the meeting on April 29.

To the ladies of The Fortnightly we were indebted for sundry embellishments to the large room, among them the plaster cast of the statue of Dante and the bust of Homer that we have kept in all of our migrations until they have become so much a part of our essential belongings that without them the club rooms would hardly seem to be *our* rooms. Shortly after these casts were presented to us, a veil dropped by one of the ladies at a Fortnightly

meeting was picked up by the janitor, and wishing to put it where the owner would find it when she again visited the rooms, he draped it over the head of Homer so as entirely to conceal the face. There it remained when Monday evening came and our members filed across the hall from the smoking room where they had gathered. Charles Gregory espied it and when Alfred Mason's proposed amendment to the constitution had been voted down, and a special committee on the advisability of changing the name of the club of which Alfred Mason was the chairman had reported against it, Gregory made a facetious speech which caused much laughter. Having gravely moved the appointment of a committee to unveil the bust, he was promptly appointed a committee of one and loudly applauded as with mock solemnity he proceeded to perform the task. At the time this was more amusing than it seems in a dry recital. It is mentioned to show how ready the members were in the early days of the club to seize upon every opportunity for wholesome fun.

One of the milestones in the club's history, its one hundredth regular meeting, was held this season, on January 21, 1878. At the business meeting a week later a rule was adopted forbidding smoking in the assembly room where the papers were read, and requesting the president to announce this at each meeting or whenever it should appear to him necessary. And at this meeting two amendments to the constitution were proposed, which were adopted at the next business meeting. These were:

1. No announcement of the result of any election shall be made until all the candidates to be presented the same evening shall have been balloted for.

2. All proceedings relative to either the proposal or the election or non-election of candidates are to be regarded as strictly private and not to be mentioned except among members of the club.

A few quotations from the reminiscences of Dr. Hyde, Judge Brown, William French, and Major Huntington, read at the meeting to celebrate the twenty-fifth anniversary of the founding of the club, will show the need for these rules.

Dr. Hyde said: "The air was heavy at times with storm and stress when we were engaged in barring out new members by a process of general election that did not elect. Even Mason's stock joke about copies of the Bryant memorial being at hand for those desirous of securing them, failed to pour oil on the troubled waters. There was 'blood on the moon' one night when we were all together, each slaughtering every other fellow's candidate for membership because his own man had been rejected. It was then that Judge Doolittle stalked into the middle of the arena with a big stick in his hand and in portentous tones read us a lecture."

Judge Brown's testimony runs thus: "When the constitution making had been completed the real fun began. It consisted in blackballing during the first year or two of our existence, I should think on an average, about five out of six of the persons proposed. In those days we were not ruled by committees, and each member, upon the presentation of a name, was presented with the fateful box with its black and white symbols and allowed to express secretly his choice. Three black balls were sufficient to defeat a candidate, as I remember, and it seemed to be

rarely the case that a man could not count upon at least three enemies in our body. The proposal was made in open meeting, and proposing and seconding speeches were made setting forth the qualifications of the candidate. That particular class of literature which may now be distinctly recognized and differentiated from every other and entitled nominating speeches, which the political conventions of the country during the last quarter of a century have developed, I sometimes think had its feeble and insignificant beginning in our club. But the skillful manner, however, in which the virtues of the candidate are first depicted in glowing words and the climax reached in the announcement of his name, was not known in our early efforts, and a certain amount of sameness was apparent too. The proposer would arise, announce the name of his candidate for admission and proceed, in a great majority of cases, to say that his qualifications consisted in his being 'a cultivated man, a clubable man, and of genial disposition.' The statement that he was 'a lawyer and a graduate of Yale' was so frequently added that the phrase became a byword among some of the younger and more irreverent members of the club. Then the seconder would say 'ditto to Mr. Burke' and the box would be passed. I remember that on one occasion when it was brought to the president, Mr. Collyer, for inspection and opened, it having fallen to me on that occasion to carry about the fateful urn, there appeared an almost unbroken array of black balls. Violating for once the unwritten rule that the presiding officer should only say whether the candidate was elected or not elected, without further detailing the result, Mr. Collyer remarked: 'Gentlemen, if

the black balls elected, the candidate would become a member.' That was pretty hard upon so 'genial and clubable' a gentleman as the proposer and seconder asserted the candidate to be; but it might be explained to some extent by the fact that the seconder had previously spoken to me and I suppose to other members of the club, insisting that he had been actually dragooned into lending his name to the application, and that he was extremely anxious that two others at least should be found, who with himself, should vote in the negative."

Mr. French said, "I do not remember that there was such wholesale blackballing of candidates as indicated in the remarks of Mr. Brown, but I do remember that there were some very awkward situations. We never felt safe. It is my recollection that, on the occasion alluded to when a certain candidate was unanimously rejected, the president, in announcing the result, said: 'Gentlemen, I think you must have mistaken the black balls for white.' But perhaps it was on another occasion."

Major Huntington's recollection of this incident, which he regarded as the funniest in our history, differs from both of the others. This is his account of it: "But the lowest depth of humiliation was reserved for Candidate C, who reached the last stage of electoral procedure. Powers was in the chair, the club was in gracious mood, and, without the casting of a single black ball, had elected all the candidates but the last. Against him Powers knew nothing, and having arranged the ballot-box, he said in his hearty way: 'Come up, gentlemen, and elect Mr. C.' When the balls had been deposited, the doctor smilingly opened the box, gave a start of comic horror, and ex-

claimed: 'Gentlemen, the decision is *unanimous*, Mr. C. is *not* elected.'"

This episode happened before I was a member of the club. I shall not attempt to reconcile the discrepancies between the several narratives; but I have a clear recollection that the blackballing of the other members' candidates had become more rather than less frequent at the time the amendments to the constitution proposed by Mr. Herford were adopted. The members knew each other so well that when a candidate was rejected, his friends were able to guess with reasonable certainty by whom the black balls had been cast; and by deferring the announcement of the result of the balloting until all the candidates had been voted upon, it was thought that any consideration other than the qualifications of the candidates would be eliminated. Judged by the results of the balloting I am of the opinion that there was not at any time nearly so much spite voting as was commonly supposed. Harry Huntington's tale of the deadly effect of Judge Hibbard's commendation of a candidate as "a learned man who always spoke in a dead language which he murdered as he went along" was pure fiction evolved to get off one of the bons mots with which he was wont to delight us. And notwithstanding the fact that two of the candidates who were unceremoniously turned down, were later admitted to full membership and became presidents of the club, from my familiarity with the proceedings and my knowledge of the candidates who were proposed, I cannot think that more than a very few of those who were excluded were men whom we would have been glad to have as members of our family circle. The method of

election in open meeting was, however, both cumbersome and faulty. One might have grave objection to a candidate, yet hesitate to hurt the feelings of his proposers by making a speech against him. And because any suspicion of faint praise on the part of the proposers was almost certain to be fatal to a candidate, the stock phrases that Judge Brown commented upon came into general use. Moreover, it was awkward to pass a ballot-box around when from fifty to seventy-five members were present, and only a little less so was the plan adopted later for members to form in line and march up to the secretary's table to cast their votes. Not until 1881, when the last general revision of the rules was made, was the responsibility of passing upon the qualifications of candidates entrusted to an electoral committee.

This chapter may be ended by the relation of a little incident that will signify more to the older members of the club than to those who are too young to remember the reputation of Leonard Swett and Emory A. Storrs, two of the best known lawyers in the city, both men of brilliant intellect and highly gifted as orators. Neither of them, it may be said in passing, could by any possibility have been elected to membership in the club. One evening, shortly after the writer was admitted to the fold, a few of us who had arrived a little earlier than the others were seated in a semi-circle about a blazing fire in the grate in the smoking room, when Professor Swing joined us. He was always a very jolly comrade, but that night he was in high glee. "In the street car in which I came to the meeting," he quietly remarked in the dry and deliberate manner that he made so effective, "Leonard Swett

and Emory Storrs were seated opposite me. They were eagerly discussing what constituted eloquence and both of them agreed that no man could be truly eloquent unless he were a person of the highest moral character."

Chapter V

Aside from the effort to keep the club rooms for the exclusive use of its members and their non-resident male guests, as related in the last chapter, the season of 1877–1878 was marked by few incidents out of the ordinary. The meetings were very well attended, and, on those devoted to business, the discussions, which were always good-natured, were made highly enjoyable by the witty sallies for which they gave opportunities that some of the members were ever quick to seize. In particular Edward Mason and his brother Alfred, or Fred as we familiarly called him, James Norton, Henry Huntington, Brooke Herford, and Dr. Charles Gilman Smith were always keenly alert, and their clever bons mots added much gayety to sessions that might otherwise have been somewhat dull and uninteresting, for in those days it will be remembered, the fourth Monday evening of each month was set aside for the business of the club, and the eating of a collation—no literary exercises being scheduled.

On the other evenings the quality of the literary work was in the main excellent, and some of it extremely good. Even after the lapse of forty-six years, the writer still retains a vivid recollection of the effect upon the audience of the exquisitely delightful phrasing and telling comment that distinguished Major Huntington's essay entitled "A Predecessor of Tennyson." Almost equally electrifying was William Macdonell's paper on "Utilitari-

anism." Macdonell was a young Englishman of marked literary ability. His clear grip upon his subject and his forceful and effective presentation of it and of its implications as they were then understood, made a most favorable impression upon all those who heard him.

Another paper read during that season also made a deep impression, though of another sort. In the memory of those who listened to it—of whom, besides myself, only Joseph Adams, Alfred Bishop Mason, and Clarence Burley are now living—it seems almost as fantastic as the preamble to the famous draft of the proposed constitution that we cannot think of without mirth. "The New Epic," however, for such was its title, was not mirth provoking. It was merely a feeble attempt at fine writing, and, unless my recollection is grievously at fault it lacked both coherency and lucidity. When it was read it aroused no sensation save weariness. The real sensation came a little later when the putative author was sued by a young man—a former clerk in his law office—for his compensation for helping to write it! Whether he won his suit I do not know, but the defendant was never afterward asked to write another paper for the club. This incident, it should be said, has no parallel in our history.

At the annual election on June 10, 1878, Edward Gay Mason was chosen president for the ensuing season. His inaugural address delivered at the annual dinner on the 24th of the same month is a masterpiece, from which, if only to show the charm of his style and the appropriateness of his subject matter, I cannot forbear somewhat extended quotation. It ought, indeed, to be printed in full. Premising that it might be suitable to the occasion to

dwell for awhile upon the history of other literary clubs, "about which cluster such memories as we would like our own to be," he spoke first of reputed clubs of high antiquity, then turned to the parent of all true literary clubs, that which met at the Mermaid Tavern in the days of good Queen Bess, a "goodlie companie" in which he said, "the idea of an association of authors and men of literary taste, of lovers of books and of good fellowship was perfected and left as an example for those who came after."

Then with a passing reference to the famous Kit Kat Club where Addison and Dick Steele and Congreve, and George the First's witty physician Sir Samuel Garth were wont to disport themselves; and telling an entertaining anecdote about the Beef Steak Club of the Georgian era, he proceeded to give a more extended account of the most celebrated of all literary clubs, the one founded in 1764 by Sir Joshua Reynolds, the original title of which we have adopted with only the addition of the word "Chicago."

"First known"—I now quote Mr. Mason's words—"simply as 'The Club' or 'The Turk's Head Club,' from the tavern in which it had its Monday evening meetings; at David Garrick's funeral it took the name of 'The Literary Club.' Goldsmith had not published his more important works when he was admitted as the friend of Johnson. He came unwillingly and felt that he had sacrificed something for the sake of good company, because, he said, it shut him out of several places where he used to play the fool very agreeably. This diversion, however, was still afforded him, as he soon came to entertain and astonish the Literary Club with his favorite song about

an old woman tossed in a blanket seventeen times higher than the moon. It was of this club that Garrick briskly said, 'I like it much, I think I shall be of you,' and Johnson growled in reply, 'He'll be of us! How does he know we will *permit* him?' and it was long before he would let his little David in. Here too the old lexicographer coined those useful words 'clubable' and 'unclubable,' and defined a club to be 'an assembly of good fellows meeting under certain conditions.' The members were proficient in the noble art of blackballing, which is another proof of *our* kinship with it. At one session Lord Chancellor Camden and the Bishop of Chester were both excluded. The Bishop of St. Asaph, who at the same time safely ran the gauntlet, might well say that 'the honor of being elected to this club is not inferior to that of being the representative of Westminster or Surrey.' The unlucky Goldsmith suggested an increase of their number because they had travelled over each others' minds, and was promptly silenced by Johnson's 'Sir! You have not travelled over *my* mind! I promise you!' How worthily the list was afterward filled, witness such members as Sir William Jones, Adam Smith, Sheridan, Canning, Hallam, and Macaulay. And when, in 1864, its centennial was celebrated, Dean Milman in the chair, there gathered to do it honor, those who bore the noblest and best names in England."

After quoting Macaulay's immortal description of the club, Mason went on to say: "It was fitting that Johnson should be in the front of this picture, for in that assemblage he overshadowed all the rest. And he is today the central figure in literary club life. Fitting too was it, that

at the hundredth anniversary of this famous association, its ancient name should be exchanged for that of Johnson, by which it is still known. In its long history we may find much to admire and to imitate. In some matters we have already followed its example, in its exclusiveness, in its Monday evening meetings, in its first designation. And perhaps the time *may* come when it shall seem good to make it once more our exemplar—and change our name."

The pertinency of much that Mason said in this sketch of the club of which Samuel Johnson was the most salient personality was due in part to the general recognition by his hearers of the difficulty of gaining admission to *our* club. The Bishop of St. Asaph's exclamation might well have been paraphrased by many of our members, so highly was the honor of being elected to it then regarded. And Dr. Johnson's comment upon Garrick's utterance brought to mind an incident that was still fresh in the memory of most of Mason's audience. Not long before, a gentleman who was well and favorably known to many of our members, though his name had not been presented as a candidate for admission, incautiously let it be known that he "intended to join The Chicago Literary Club." It is perhaps needless to add that he didn't. Indeed, it may be doubted whether there was any man living so distinguished that he would have had any chance of being admitted had he made such a statement before he had been invited to join. And it was an unwritten rule that no one who declined to become a member after having been elected, should ever be given another opportunity.

During the season that came to an end with the annual

dinner when Mr. Mason was inaugurated, only nine candidates successfully passed the ordeal of the ballot box. All of the nine became valued members of the club. Who among those that knew them can forget the dynamic personality of General William E. Strong; or the magnetic charm of the gifted but constitutionally weak and irresponsible yet altogether lovable Tom Grover; or the brilliant attainments and eminent clubableness of Melville Weston Fuller—Mel. Fuller he was to us before he became the Chief Justice of the United States Supreme Court? Who does not recall the solid worth of Charles Hitchcock and Edwin Holmes Sheldon, of Selim H. Peabody and Ephraim Allen Otis; the genial bearing of Lawrence Earle, of William G. McMillan as he was during the first years of his membership, and of Colonel Augustus Jacobson?

During the next year, that of Mr. Mason's administration, sixteen were admitted. Some of them never became closely identified with the club, but among those who did there were several whose names evoke precious memories. William Kelly Ackerman and William LeBaron Jenney, both active members for many years, made the mistake of resigning when untoward circumstances prevented them from coming to the meetings so frequently as had been their habit; but Albert A. Sprague and Eliphalet W. Blatchford, though they seldom found it possible to attend, never flagged in their devotion so long as they lived. Equally faithful were Azel F. Hatch and the Rev. Dr. Galusha Anderson, both familiar and welcome figures at our Monday evening gatherings. So also, were Frederick Wilcox Clarke and the Rev. Arthur Little, and

sorry we were when they were called away to the East. Neither one of them ever forgot the pleasant companionship they found at our meetings. Often have I heard them, and other non-resident members as well, say this was the thing they most regretted and most deeply missed in leaving our city. Without doubt it is this feeling that has kept so many of our members loyal throughout the passing years.

The season of 1878–1879 was not an eventful one. It was chiefly notable for the excellence of the papers read at the meetings, and for the steady growth of the club feeling and of the spirit of fellowship among the members. Toward the end of the year we were greatly grieved by the death of William Macdonell which we all felt was a great loss to the club. The annual dinner was to have been held on the fourth Monday in June, but, as Dr. William Frederick Poole, the president-elect, had, before he was nominated for the office, engaged to deliver an address in Boston on that date, his inaugural was postponed until the first meeting in the autumn. The advantages of having it at the beginning instead of at the end of the season were so obvious that once the change was made it established a precedent from which we have not since departed.

Dr. Poole had often urged that it is a great mistake to read an address, since one can keep in touch with his audience much better if he merely talks without manuscript or notes. His inaugural, when he was to speak of the club itself to the members who formed a group of his closest friends, seemed a fitting time to put his views to a practical test. But, knowing the difficulty of pleasing such

a critical audience unless every word were carefully weighed, every phrase neatly turned, and his thoughts arranged in orderly sequence, he wrote his address and committed it to memory. When the dinner was over and he rose to deliver his message he felt well prepared. But he had progressed only a little way when his mind suddenly became a blank, and, after vainly trying during a few *very* protracted and painful minutes to remember anything he intended saying, he had to sit down. Fortunately he had brought his manuscript with him, so the interruption was not of long duration; but it greatly amused his fellow members that this experience should come to such an old campaigner as Dr. Poole.

In March, 1880, we were deeply grieved by the death of a member who had won the affection of every one who knew him. Among all of the young men who had come to Chicago to make their homes in the city, few if any, had attracted more favorable attention in a few years than had Cecil Barnes. This was not because of prominence in business, for he was not what is ordinarily known as a business man. After a brilliant record in college he came here and established a select school for boys at Chicago Avenue and North State Street. He was a born teacher and the community as well as the club suffered a great loss when he was stricken down. His manly bearing and the inflexible strength of his character, combined with his unusually winning personality, highly cultivated mind, and sensitive appreciation of all that is finest and best in literature, art, and every form of human endeavor, made a deep impression upon all who came in contact with him.

Perhaps the most memorable event during the year of Dr. Poole's administration was the ladies' night on March 30, 1880, when Edward Mason waived his objection to the feminine invasion of the sacred precincts of the club rooms and read his now widely-known historical paper on "Old Fort Chartres." The rooms were specially dressed up for the occasion and upon the walls a loan collection of paintings and engravings by distinguished artists was hung. This meeting and the four succeeding ones were held upon Tuesday evenings. The change was made because of the great annoyance caused by the marching and countermarching of the members of St. Bernard Commandery A. F. & A. M. whose drill hall was on the floor above us, directly over our rooms. Earlier in our tenancy we had not been troubled, probably because the drilling was not done on Monday evenings. But now the drill corps was making a great effort to be so well trained that it might capture the first prize in a forthcoming contest with other commanderies. Except for the ladies' night when seventy-five members and as many guests were present, the change to Tuesday evenings for our meetings did not prove a happy one. The attendance dropped to less than a third of the usual number despite the fact that the essayists were popular favorites. It was decided therefore to change back to Monday evenings. As our lease had already been renewed for another year it was necessary to put up with the infliction during the next season, but to bear with it longer than that was quite out of the question. Accordingly, when the annual election had been held, the new committee on rooms and finance, of which Bryan Lathrop was made the chairman, was

charged with the duty of finding more suitable quarters for our occupancy a year later. At this election the Rev. Brooke Herford was chosen to be the president, and the writer of this chronicle was constituted the recording secretary and treasurer.

The opening paragraphs of Mr. Herford's discourse will serve in a way to put before the present-day members one of the brightest and most entertaining men among all the "goodlie companie" of those whose names fill our rolls. Dr. Hyde's affectionate tribute to him as "that prince of all club-presidents, our well-beloved Brooke Herford," was well deserved.

"Gentlemen of the Literary Club," he said, "I welcome you back tonight to these classic halls, to our literary pleasures, and to our simple repasts. I am proud that it falls to me to give you this welcome. We gather here for many pleasant hours when wit shall season wisdom. And why not? The pilgrims to Canterbury beguiled the way with jests and tales. The pilgrims to Jerusalem are said to have 'boiled their peas.' And pilgrims to New England, with a subtle historical parallelism, 'baked their beans'; yet they never lost sight of life's serious end; and so I take it there is always an earnest purpose at the heart even of our lightest moods."

His second paragraph gives a picture of the Chicago of forty-four years ago as it appeared to a cultured Englishman.

"There is something peculiarly interesting in the work of a literary club in a busy city like this. Leisure may almost be said to be one of the 'lost arts' in America. If it is *ever* to be recovered, it will not be by scolding at men's

absorption in business but by interesting them in something higher. Everything which disciplines the intellect, everything which quickens the imagination, everything which deepens and widens men's interest in this great world, is helping to mould into nobler caliber the 'coming race' of the West. At present this life is raw and bare. Newspapers diffuse a certain conventional readiness, but with little actual culture. Said a friend to one of our Chicago belles, just returned from Rome and talking glibly about Italian art, 'Did you see anything of the old masters?' 'O yes,' was the reply, 'and I took lessons from one of them!' "

This anecdote is not exactly new today, but it was then. From the earliest days of the club it was an unwritten law that whatever degree of sobriety should mark the papers read at ordinary meetings, the annual and other dinners should largely be given over to fun. The memorable dinner, only four days later than the annual reunion when Mr. Herford was inaugurated, was no exception, though, as the occasion demanded, the addresses were not all facetious. In the autumn of 1880, Thomas Hughes, who was deeply interested in an English settlement at Rugby, Tennessee, was making his second visit to the United States. Learning that he would be in Chicago for a few days, the club invited him to dine with its members at the Grand Pacific Hotel on the evening of Monday, October 8, and the invitation was accepted. The dinner was one of the notable events in the club's history. Seventy-seven members gathered to do honor to the distinguished author. President Herford made a short opening speech and was followed by Edward Mason—but let me quote the ac-

count of his speech given by Dr. Hyde in a paper he read when we celebrated our twenty-fifth anniversary in 1899.

"I thought of one of our famous dinners year before last when I stood in the quaint old church in Chester, before the modest brass that commemorates the virtues of Thomas Hughes. As I read the inscription my thoughts reverted to the dinner we gave him when he was in our city, and to Brooke Herford who presided on that occasion with so much grace and dignity, and to Ned Mason who made the address of welcome with his usual happy effect. As the names of the boys who figure in 'Tom Brown at Rugby' rolled from his tongue with surprising glibness, one would have thought he had been playing football with them during the week preceding, but many of us believe he had been sitting up half the night before and cramming on them. In fact their recital quite took away Mr. Hughes' breath. 'Gentlemen,' he said when he arose, his fresh English face beaming with pleasure, while his hand played incessantly with the napkin on the table before him, as if from it he would gather the strength to overbear his modesty, 'Gentlemen, I confess to you that I had quite forgotten the names that have been recalled to me in the language of the gentleman who has just welcomed me to your hospitality.'"

At the October business meeting Mr. Lathrop reported that arrangements had been made to lease rooms for the club on the fourth floor of Portland Block, southeast corner of Dearborn and Washington streets, for a term of five years from May 1, 1881, and that with the consent of the owners of the building, the rooms would be connected by dumb waiter with Kinsley's restaurant in the building

adjoining at the east. A more favorable location could not have been selected. As the new quarters involved the payment of a two thousand dollars rental, or just about double the cost of occupying the rooms in the American Express Company building, a sixty per cent increase in the dues became necessary and they were accordingly raised from fifteen dollars a year to twenty-four. But even after the advance was made they cannot be said to have been high.

As Dr. Hyde pointed out in the paper from which several quotations have already been made, "Up to the time when Mr. Herford became our president it had been a sort of fad for members to write, not of what they knew most, but rather of some surprising bit of work which they had done in a quiet way outside of their daily vocations. The ideal of those days, I am quite sure, was the dropping of 'shop' when inside of the club walls. Thus a judge of one of our courts wrote upon 'The Resurrection'; a clergyman who had never known much of bodily suffering wrote about 'Physical Pain'; a nineteenth-century lawyer wrote about 'American Antiquities,' and only Edward Waters, who had impulses in that direction, wrote on 'The Pottery of the Renaissance,' thereby securing for himself the soubriquet of 'Dish-Waters.' Brooke Herford, however, gave the club a turn in quite another direction when he asked every man to write on the work in which he was most busily engaged. From that time on, members have felt free to write on the subjects that chiefly interested them."

Apropos of this, it is worthy of note that the good doctor, though he took Mr. Herford's prescription once,

and brought forth a paper on "National Traits in Medicine," always thereafter carefully avoided another dose. That the club was a gainer can hardly be doubted, since instead of the brilliant historical essays, distinguished by imaginative insight, felicitous phrasing, and effective presentation of facts, with which he so often delighted us, it is conceivable that we might have been beguiled into listening to a paper—I am tempted to say a superficial paper but, having regard for the doctor's deservedly high professional reputation, I refrain—appropriately entitled "Hyde on the Skin."

As a veracious historian I must chronicle that despite Mr. Herford's urging there was little shop-talk during his administration. There was, however, an abundant literary feast. Conspicuous among the papers read during the year was one by Henry T. Steele entitled "The Deformed Spelling," a witty and telling assault upon the departures from orthodox English orthography that had then begun to appear and obtain currency, which kept us laughing and applauding from the opening sentence until the very end. Had we then established the custom of printing club papers it is highly probable that this would have been one of those selected.

Other papers of this year that attracted much attention at the time they were read, were Judge Charles B. Lawrence's essay on "Gouverneur Morris," and Alfred Bishop Mason's "A Man and his Money; a Moral Novelette." Encouraged by its reception in the club, Mason offered his paper to "the squeamish Atlantic Monthly" as Major Huntington called it. Mr. Howells who was then the editor declined it with thanks. Happening to meet him

not long after, Huntington asked how he happened to refuse such a moral production. "It was too moral," was the response.

As the spring of 1881 drew near the preparations for the May moving kept Mr. Lathrop and his associates on the rooms and finance committee very busy. To have the new quarters ready for occupancy with as little delay as possible after taking possession required careful planning. Because of the large size of two of the rooms carpets for them had to be woven to order and ordered a long while in advance to get the color we wanted. Draperies for the windows and some doorways also had to be in readiness to put up when we moved in. For the reading room a large round table was specially designed and built. It had a circumvallation of triangular box-like receptacles just beneath the top, to store back numbers of periodicals. This table was a prominent feature in our rooms until the year 1904. When the first of May came around it was necessary to omit one meeting, but by the end of another week the walls of the Portland Block rooms had been tastefully papered, the carpets had been laid, the draperies hung, and the furniture put in place, and on the evening of Monday, May 9, fifty-three members gathered to survey our new home and to listen to a paper on "Army Experiences" by General Martin D Hardin.

In these very pleasant, centrally located and commodious rooms the club remained for five years, until the expiration of its lease, and it vacated them with regret, but was obliged to leave as the building had been sold and the new owner was waiting for us to move out so that he might remodel the story we occupied and add two

more above it. The assembly room was at the east side and extended through it from north to south. It was lighted by a skylight and by two windows at the north end. The platform was placed at the north end. Adjoining this room to the west on the Washington Street side was an ample coat room. Beyond that was a large supper room, with storage closets and a pantry. Further along in the northwest corner of the building was the large reading room. This extended about half way down the Dearborn Street front. Except for three small offices in the southwest corner, we occupied the entire floor, including the corridor along the central light shaft.

Chapter VI

THE influence of agreeable surroundings is not negligible. To say that the club took on new life when it moved into the rooms in Portland Block would imply too much; but certain it is that it steadily grew stronger and became more firmly intrenched in its hold upon its members as long as it remained in those quarters.

Perusal of the records of the five years calls up memories of many brilliant papers, so many indeed that it would be difficult to pass over them without particular mention did I not realize the impossibility of putting these memories into concrete form. A few events, however, stand out so clearly as to be worth recounting.

For the season of 1881–1882 Edwin Channing Larned was chosen to be our president. He was a man whom we all looked up to and loved and revered. No other citizen was held in greater esteem in the community. In all that goes to make a man he measured up to the highest standard, and when in September, 1884, he left us forever it was truly said of him that his life had been a benediction. George Howland was our next president in 1882–1883. He also had a deep hold upon our affections and upon our admiration and respect. His unfailing good nature, scholarly attainments, and unassuming manner endeared him to us all. So clubable was he, and so much was he a part of the club during its first eighteen years that it is impossible to think of it as it was then without bringing

him well in the foreground of the mental picture. He signaled his term of office by attending every meeting during the year. No previous incumbent of the presidency had achieved this distinction; but he set an example that most of his successors have endeavored to emulate.

One of the notable events of Mr. Howland's administration was a dinner and reception to Francis Seymour Haden, on December 9, 1882. I remember that Mr. Howland made a very gracious and effective address of welcome to which Mr. Haden responded most happily. Other speeches followed. Dr. Hyde who was one of the speakers has set down his recollections of these. "Some of us who were of Mr. Haden's profession were asked to say a few words. Naturally Dr. Charlie Smith was among the number. We felt a trifle of reserve in the presence of the eminent etcher. But Smith was equal to the occasion. He described in an airy way the progress and development of the artistic ideal in the home of the Western man from the period of the chromo first seen in the parlor, to that of its gradual progression to the bedroom floor and finally to the attic. It was brightly and cleverly done and Mr. Haden laughed heartily at the doctor's hits."

Mr. Howland's successor was Major Henry Alonzo Huntington who was our president in 1883–1884. To picture Harry Huntington to those who have not had the pleasure of knowing him would be an impossible task. Among all of our members he alone at that time was a gentleman of means and leisure. In the Civil War he had distinguished himself by his bravery and his soldierly qualities. When the war was over he remained for some years in the army. Then he resigned his commission and

turned to literary occupations, but, having a fortune sufficient for his needs, which were not extravagant, he lacked incentive to sustained effort and became a typical dilettante. No man ever had keener enjoyment of neatly turned phrases, and he was fond of juggling with words when he felt disposed to make the effort. His strong sense of humor and flashing wit made him a most agreeable companion, though his inability to resist an opportunity to say a good thing, let it hit wherever it might, sometimes alienated those who failed to perceive that his witticisms were all pure fun and quite free from any trace of malice. It must be said that they did occasionally hurt. But, be it said, he never minded a joke at his own expense and could enjoy it quite as heartily as if another were the victim. His greatest weakness was his pride in his own bons mots which he relished so greatly that he could not resist retelling them afterward. It is easy to forgive him, however, for many of them were clever enough to be worth repeating. And we were proud of him as a member and fond of him as a friend. A few phrases extracted from his inaugural address will perhaps serve to introduce him. Note carefully the sequence of ideas in the opening paragraphs. This was the way he began.

"At the last meeting of the club, when I arose to make a few remarks complimentary to my predecessor—and to myself—I said, 'This is the supreme moment of my life.' It was a mistake. *This* is the supreme moment.

"Nine years' service in the army left me thirty years from a full majority. Nine years ago I enlisted in this club and tonight I am the commander-in-chief. Four essays and a dozen lesser contributions have done more for me

than as many pitched battles and skirmishes. 'Beneath the rule of men entirely great, the pen is mightier than the sword.'

"The first essay to which, in the autumn of 1874, I listened as a member of this club, I afterward had the pleasure to read in a magazine of earlier date, for I am ever behind with the periodicals and always lisp in back numbers. It was signed, I regret to say, with a name other than that of the member whose graceful periods had been my envy and despair. From that time until the present there has been no more constant attendant upon our meetings than myself."

Despite the implication of the last sentence, it may safely be said that the post hoc ergo propter hoc suggestion does not really explain the frequency of his attendance. But Huntington was not always flippant, and these words which occur further along in his address are well worthy of our attention:

"Hitherto it has been the custom for incoming presidents to prophesy a golden future for the club; briefly to describe its ideal library, to gaze in imagination upon its admirable collection of pictures and statuary, and to dream of the stately building which should contain all this magnificence. The oracles have deceived us. Ten years have brought none of these splendors. Be mine the task to point out some of the advantages we already enjoy."

These he proceeded to set forth. His descriptions, though diverting are too long to quote; but not the summing up: "For my part I am content with what we have. The vision of a tall club-house where a thousand members shall grow indifferent to each other has no charms for

me. Better the half Bohemian life we have thus far led together, with its merry unconsciousness of Newton's law, with its friendly emulation, its gentle companionships."

And what could be more beautiful than the tribute, which in his closing words he paid to the memory of Judge Lawrence, whose death a few months earlier had brought grief to our hearts. "We begin," he said, "to have our memories too. Of my nine predecessors two have carried the banner of the club into Eastern lands." These were Mr. Collyer who had moved to New York several years before, and Mr. Herford whose departure from Chicago in June, 1882, caused such keen regret to his many friends and admirers in the club that it found expression in a resolution spread upon the records of the meeting at which they bade him good bye. "And," Huntington went on to say, "one has left us forever. Sweet to us all is the recollection of perhaps the only man we knew whose dignity was of that sort, serene and rare, which needed no assertion because it rested on a noble life."

The season of 1883–1884 when Huntington was the president, was one of the most enjoyable we have ever had. It was marked by the large attendance at the meetings, the excellence of the papers, and the enthusiasm of the members, of whom there were two hundred and thirty-five on the resident list at the end of the year. It will always be a season memorable in the annals of the club because of the dinner to Matthew Arnold on January 19, 1884, and the famous newspaper hoax that was its sequel. The dinner was attended by eighty-three of our members, and was a delightful affair. President Huntington made the address of welcome to which Mr.

Arnold made a gracious response. Then Edward Mason and Franklin MacVeagh followed with speeches in their happiest style. The hoax which was perpetrated in April, after Mr. Arnold had returned to England, was conceived and in large part executed by one of our members who is still on the resident list. It was a brilliant performance cleverly designed to trip up The Chicago Tribune, which, for some time previously, had been suspected by journalists on the staff of The Chicago Daily News of appropriating without acknowledgment special dispatches printed in the earliest edition of The New York Tribune. What purported to be an article contributed by Mr. Arnold to The Pall Mall Gazette was concocted by our member who displayed much ingenuity in imitating the eminent English author's literary style. It is too long to be reprinted here in full, but the following extracts have such literary distinction as well as pertinency that they should not be left out of a history of the club.

"That which most impressed me during my stay in Chicago, as well as in other American cities of the larger sort which I visited, was a certain assumption of culture, which, upon close observation, I found to be very superficially varnished over a very solid basis of Philistinism. This affectation of concern for the things of the spirit, which may very easily be seen to be nothing more than an affectation, is chiefly observed in its æsthetic aspect. Of ethical culture there is hardly any pretense. From sheer stress of habit the members of the clergy dispense from the pulpit their weekly modicum of diluted moralities, and from sheer force of fashion the more respectable classes of the population give apparent heed to what is

said to them. But it would be safe to say that the condition of the trade in tinned meats, or in pork, or in grain has the largest share of their thoughts, even during the hour of ostensible devotion. The inevitable curse of the money-getting spirit is writ large, as it were, in the action of this population of half a million souls. It is an easy matter to know the heart of such a community as this, when its actions are so open to the view of all men.

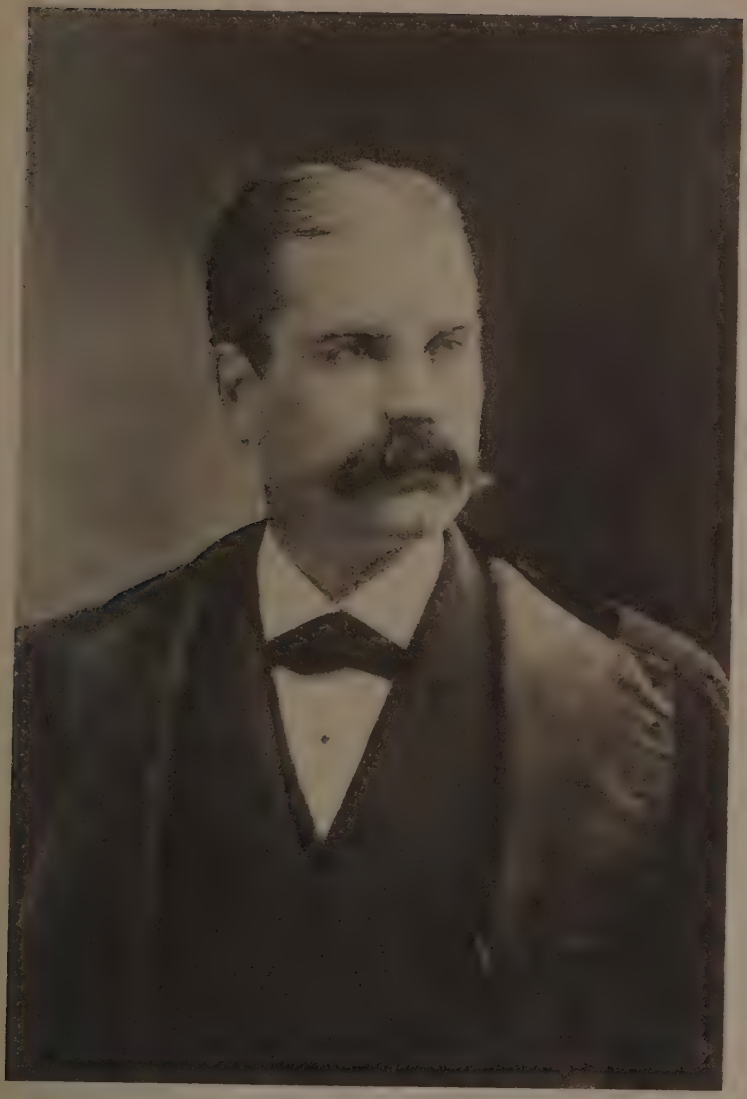
"During my stay in Chicago I attended a very pleasant little reception given by *the* Literary Club of that city. I call it the Literary Club because that is the name by which it is known, and not in any way to imply that in so large a city as Chicago there is but one society of that character. I should judge, indeed, that there must be many similar nuclei of persons who are sufficiently released from the demands of the rushing business life of the city to be thus drawn together by the bond of culture, and as far as my recollection serves me the greater number of persons of literary pursuits whom I had the pleasure of meeting were not included among the members of the particular association of which I am speaking. This evening afforded me a curious illustration of that combination in the person of the individual of business ability and cultured tastes which I so often had occasion to note while in the States. A pleasant little paper on the subject of 'Philistinism' was read, and, as the subject is one in which I have taken some interest, I naturally gave it close attention, for which I felt fully repaid. Wishing to learn the profession of the gentleman who had so intelligently handled the subject, I made inquiry of a friend, who informed me that the essayist was the owner of a large

grocery business. I learned also, upon making further inquiry, that besides members of the clergy and of the legal profession, whom I should naturally expect to find in such a society as this, there was a very large element consisting of successful tradesmen, such as mercers, ironmongers, and packers, which latter term is applied to dealers in the class of food products derived from the hog.

"I was especially interested at Chicago, as I was throughout my stay in America, in observing the various religious bodies and in trying to get some insight into their spiritual life. . . . I attended one Sunday morning the chapel in which services are conducted by one of the most popular of the dissenting ministers of Chicago." This minister, it may be remarked in passing, was David Swing, who had entertained Mr. Arnold at a dinner party when he was in Chicago. "The chapel was really nothing else than the large hall in which most of the more important concerts and lectures are given, and in which I had myself lectured but a few nights before. The audience in attendance upon this service seemed to be made up of a well-to-do and intelligent class of people, and I afterward learned that regular attendance here stands in Chicago as a sign of cultured taste. So when afterward I tried to put my recollections together in some sort of order, I came to the conclusion that from all I had heard I should be justified in assuming the tone of the services to be fairly typical of the ideal of culture prevailing in Chicago. I heard so much of the language of culture in the higher classes of Chicago society that I was almost prepared to admit that I had been unjustly prejudiced in the statements which I have made from time to time concerning

America: but if the discourse to which I listened on the morning of which I speak stands in any way as an expression of the Chicago ideal of culture, that ideal is, I regret to say, a low one. I shall venture to say that it is chiefly lacking in definition of aim, and yet, alas, I know how little right I have to indulge in such a criticism, for have I not been accused of being sadly to seek, myself, in 'a philosophy with coherent interdependent, subordinate, and derivative principles?' There was something quite pathetic to me in the thought that this discourse, with its dreary waste of unctuous commonplace, its diluted rhetoric, and its judgments, many of them so ludicrously commonplace, should be to such an audience as I saw about me, the embodiment of cultured thought, and from time to time I could not help thinking that Philistinism in its frank English expression was a less unpleasant sight than was afforded by the thinly-disguised Philistinism which was here imposing on itself and making pretense of culture.

"Chicago society, I should say, although no one can be more painfully aware than myself of how inadequate were my opportunities for observation, has just reached the stage of development at which the incompleteness of the commercial ideal of life is beginning to make itself keenly felt and is somewhat uncertainly groping in search of the larger and finer things whose existence it dimly apprehends. But it has not yet reached the stage of clear discernment and is easily satisfied with the appearance of culture, even if the substance be wanting. . . . The prevailing attitude of Chicago society toward things of culture has about it an air of patronage. It seems to say:



MAJOR HENRY ALONZO HUNTINGTON

'These things are desirable, and we will make them the fashion.' All that need be done is to build costly chapels, to purchase expensive pictures, to make the concert and the opera places of fashionable resort. How different is this from the humble attitude of the one who knows that to be genuine it must grow up silently with the life. 'The Kingdom of God cometh not with observation.' Nor, I fear, will the sweetness and light of the cultured life come to Chicago at the beck of the rich man."

It was arranged by the conspirators that this should be printed in just one copy of the earliest edition of The New York Tribune on Sunday, April 6, 1884, and that this copy should get into the hands of the New York representative of The Chicago Tribune. Naturally he lost no time in telegraphing such a choice morsel to this city, and it appeared in the next morning's paper adorned with the headlines:

MATTHEW ARNOLD

ENGLAND'S INCOMPARABLE EGOTIST GIVES A FEW OF HIS IMPRESSIONS OF CHICAGO

SURPRISE AND CHAGRIN
THAT COMMERCIAL MEN SHOULD INVADE
THE REALM OF CULTURE

The statements made were so sensational that reporters were sent out to interview many prominent citizens, and among them several members of this club. Few of them, alas, recognized the spurious character of the

article. As Major Huntington wrote, fifteen years later, "McClurg should have been the historian of this episode. He alone in a trying moment faced the interviewer without loss of self-command, and stood by the apostle of sweetness and light whom Poole had bitterly denounced." David Swing was among those whose comments were printed the next morning. "I do not care to say much," he answered the interviewer; but he did, and at the end remarked: "The Pall Mall letter reminds one of that limburger cheese which Mark Twain traveled with. Its wonderful odor coming from a hidden cause led the brakeman to remark: 'Not much heliotrope in the air.' All one can say is that Matthew Arnold carries in his soul a limburger cheese that does not resemble the heliotrope." Franklin Head, who was not interviewed, detected the hoax as soon as he read the article, and made a small bet with Nathaniel K. Fairbank that it would turn out to be such. At the meeting of the club held on the evening of the day that the article appeared, Bishop Fallows expressed the opinion that it was probably a hoax. Thereupon Slason Thompson rose, and, without cracking a smile, called attention to the fact that although The Tribune pretended to have received the article from London, it was not mentioned in any of the cable dispatches to other newspapers, and that critical examination would reveal many flaws in it. And he pointed out in particular that Mr. Arnold could not be credited with such bad taste as to criticize in harsh terms Professor Swing whose guest he had been. The members present were not surprised therefore, when on the next day The Daily News showed up what was described as "The Tribune's Heavy Fall."

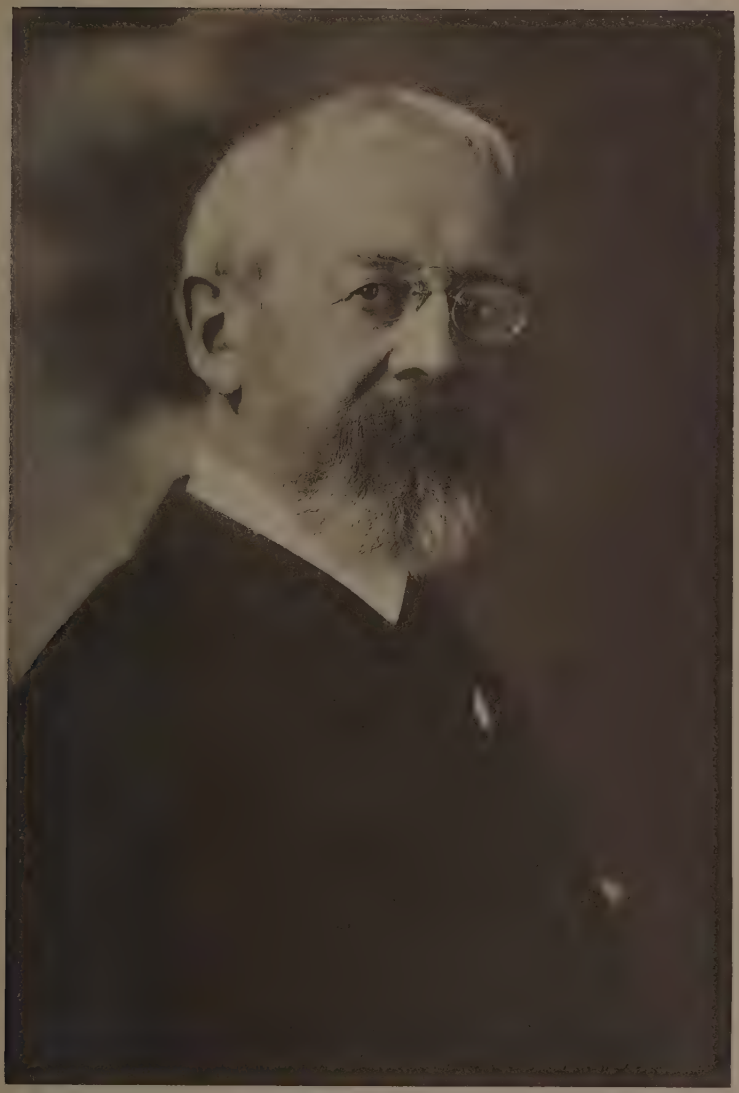
Dr. Smith Elected President

For the presidency during the season of 1884–1885 David Swing was nominated but because of the precarious state of his health he felt obliged to decline, and, much to our regret he could never afterward be persuaded to accept the office, always refusing for the same reason, which, he said, made regular attendance at the meetings quite impossible for him, though he always came when he could and felt able. The choice then fell upon another well-beloved member whom we were glad to honor—Dr. Charles Gilman Smith. Commenting upon this Major Huntington wrote in 1899: "Shortly before his election appeared Gillam's striking caricature of the tattooed man after Gerome's 'Phryne Before the Tribunal.' Of this I was reminded when called upon for an informal account of my stewardship. I vaguely remember saying that the budget had been so adjusted that the burdens of the poor had been borne by the rich and the burdens of the rich had been borne by the poor, and boasting that no candidate for membership had been blackballed because none had passed the committee, which I likened to the landlord who exulted that no guest ever died in his house for the excellent reason that he had always put the sick out on the sidewalk. These remarks were perhaps funnier at the moment than they seem in retrospect, but if I did not deceive myself, the club was somewhat amused when I said: 'Finally we have nominated for president a man, who, if he be tattooed, is so punctuated with bons mots and epigrams that it will always be a pleasure to peruse his person.'"

One of the meetings during Dr. Smith's administration stands out conspicuously in the club's history. On the

evening of December 15, 1884, eighty members gathered to take part in or to listen to the Conversation, never to be forgotten by any one of them—eleven of the number are still living—when James Norton juggled with the question "What Was the Matter with Hamlet?" Charlie Smith, as he was always affectionately called, was in the chair, seated at Norton's right. Well do I remember how Norton turned to Smith "with a face as guileless as one of Raphael's cherubs and asked the chair as a medical man, whether it was not possible that disorders of the liver might be in some way the cause of mental derangement?" We are indebted to Dr. Hyde's excellent memory for the phraseology of this question and the reply of Dr. Smith "who responded rather learnedly that he thought it possible that severe and continued hepatic derangement could lay the foundation for a nervous disturbance which might by accident be precipitated toward the insane state." With imperturbable gravity and slowly measured speech, Norton went on to say that, as the Commentaries of Cæsar, with which we are all familiar, declare that "all Gaul is divided into three parts," and as Hamlet had declared that he was "pigeon livered and destitute of gall," he would like to ask the doctor whether, if Hamlet had lost two parts of his gall, might not that explain his insanity? The laugh that followed and that fairly shook the room, was in part *only* due to Norton's ingenious pun; it was due in large measure to the stunned expression upon Dr. Smith's face as he gradually grasped the situation and realized the dilemma into which Norton had so dexterously decoyed him.

From the time when the question of the appropriate-



DR. JAMES NEVINS HYDE

ness of the name of the club was first raised the criticism was often made that although it was called a literary club it had among its members not a single man to whom the designation "literary" could properly be applied. This ignored the fact that the published work of our distinguished first president had won the admiration of many thousands of readers; that Major Huntington's only activity was writing and that the literary quality of all that he wrote insured him a ready market for it; that several of our members earned their living as editorial writers on the staffs of newspapers; that others were authors of some note, and among these one had written two books that had a large circulation. As Dr. Hyde said some years later: "In that day the 'Club Papers' were still in embryo; Head had not produced that striking series of historical romances which have since made the name of this club famous the world over; many of the later literary works from the pens of our younger members had not been printed, and the several treatises written chiefly for the learned professions had not seen the light, among which may be named as facile princeps and destined to survive the most of its fellows, 'High on Receivers.' Our one literary man was William Mathews, then the author of 'Getting on in the World,' later, of 'Monday Chats.' Many of us remember him as one with a brain stuffed as full as a sausage with miscellaneous odds and ends of literary data and possessed of features that suggested that they had survived a railway accident without attaining that sort of composed expression which results chiefly from a successful suit for damages. No one appreciated more than he any chance reference to his lack of physical

comeliness. He used to tell of himself that when barely able to talk, he was one day lost in his native town, and when a stranger asked him what he was called, he promptly responded: 'I am called the mos' boo'ful boy in Boston.'" Here it may be noted that in March, 1899, Mr. Mathews, then in his eighty-first year, wrote the secretary of the club: "I confess that when, in 1880, I was contemplating a removal from the Garden City to the 'Hub,' the one thing which, more than any other, gave me pause —which tugged hardest at my heartstrings—was the thought that I must bid adieu to the Literary Club. Even today, after nineteen years have passed, whenever I receive the Year-Book of the Club, or Memorials of its members, I feel some 'compunctious visitings' regarding the change, and a kind of homesickness unlike any other."

The saying that our club was a literary club without a literary man in it, after it had been repeated a few times, became a standing joke. Its effect upon an English university member of parliament, who, on a journey around the world, found himself in Chicago on a Monday evening in the spring of 1885 and was brought to the club, was well told by Judge Brown at the celebration of our twenty-fifth anniversary in 1889.

"Those of you who were present, say fourteen years ago, and heard the little speech made by 'the sitting member from Cambridge,' will not, I think, fail to be amused by being reminded of it, and I do not think you can have entirely forgotten it. And those of you who are newer and younger members of the club will see that in the 'consulship of Plancus' we had things happen unpremeditatedly almost as amusing as those which our admirable exercises

committee furnished a year or two ago in its carefully prepared art exhibition. The meeting was one of those informal affairs in which all the members were invited to participate in a conversation upon a given topic, and among others, our valued and beloved fellow member Bishop Cheney had spoken admirably. Toward the end of the evening our guest was invited to make a few remarks. It is perhaps proper to say that he was an intense conservative. Why the liberal university had returned him I do not know. He seemed to me a better representative of Oxford with its extremely high church and tory convictions. In his opening remark he alluded to something that Bishop Cheney had said, as having been 'spoken upon very high, nay *almost*,' with very strong emphasis upon *almost*, 'episcopal authority.' Then he went on to say, almost in these words: 'When I return to my native country from the journey that I have just made around the world, I shall then tell them that the most remarkable sights I have seen are, I think, two cities which closely resemble each other. One may be called the frontier outpost of the civilization of Europe toward the East, the other, so to speak, the frontier outpost of the civilization of America toward the West, each stretching out as it were, its hands to the other. I remark a most singular resemblance between them in their inner life, and as it were, in their spiritual, mental, and moral characteristics. The other city of which I speak is Nishni Novgorod. Nishni Novgorod and Chicago! These are the cities which I shall describe to my friends and my family, when I return, as the two most interesting and remarkable cities which I visited. I have seen in Chicago many remarkable

things. I have been to your stockyards. I have seen the wonderful procession of slaughtered animals which leave the abattoirs of that immense industrial organization to feed the armies of the world. I have seen what you call your parks and boulevards, but of all the things that I have seen, as I shall tell my people when I return, the most extraordinary and remarkable thing which has happened to me in this most extraordinary and remarkable city is that I have participated in the exercises of a literary club in which there is not a single literary man.'"

James Norton was our president during the season of 1885–1886; Henry T. Steele and Dr. Nevins Hyde were vice-presidents. Major Huntington relates: "It was my privilege not only to propose James Norton for membership in the club, but also to nominate him for its highest office. The night of his election to the latter he turned to me and asked, 'Is it really such a great honor to be president with Steele and Hyde for *vice*-presidents?' Merely to mention Norton who, stricken with a mortal disease of the large intestine could yet make jokes on his semicolon, is to evoke countless good things of his. Old members will recall his clever distinction between performing reformers and reforming performers, nor will they have forgotten his paper on Hamlet's madness."

This is perhaps as good a place as any to insert the only remaining items of Huntington's reminiscences that have not already been quoted:

"The club 'Conversations' in my time were not the most exhilarating of the exercises, but they were sometimes a source of inspiration. One particular paragraph in a Dial article of mine is so directly traceable to a

conversation on 'Literary Men in Politics,' led by Ezra McCagg, that to quote it here will hardly seem impertinent: 'On the third of October, 1849, dragged by electioneering ruffians, Edgar Allen Poe was made to vote in eleven different wards in the city of Baltimore. Four days later he died in a hospital, the earliest victim to the popular demand for the literary man in politics.'

"Not long ago I was asked what was the object of a certain society, and thoughtlessly answered: 'The same object that every society has had since Cain founded his —to exclude somebody.' I had for the moment forgotten the Literary Club, which is founded on the principle of inclusiveness, restricted only by its purposes and the qualifications of character and culture exacted of those desiring admission. Among our earliest companions was a dealer in men's furnishing goods, the contrast between whose social obscurity and intellectual distinction spurred me to the making of what passed for an epigram, 'He knows everything and he knows nobody!' There is, however, a point where inclusiveness ceases to be a virtue and becomes a peril. That such was the opinion of the club in my time was shown by the cold reception of kind Mr. Cleveland's serious proposal to admit the public to our meetings, which I supported with the ironic suggestion that, as the public would doubtless find us dreadful bores, the revenues of the club might be increased by demanding an exit fee from any outsider trying to escape."

The major might have added had he not forgotten it, that he then drew a picture of meetings open to the public as degenerating into "forlorn assemblages of long-

haired men and short-haired women," before going on to say:

"This want of sympathy with mistaken philanthropy is, I think, the only indication of exclusiveness that stains the annals of the club. To its membership poverty has been welcomed and wealth has been no bar. In an age given over to the worship of the ignorant 'smart,' when the wool sack is a seat of lesser honor than the coach-box, and he that drives for women has almost eclipsed him that died for men, too much stress cannot be laid upon these facts in our history, that no man was ever turned from our doors for any mean social reason, and that we have always been rich in poor men."

For a graphic account of an amusing incident that occurred not long after Norton was inaugurated, we are indebted to Dr. Hyde. In November, 1885, Archdeacon Frederick W. Farrar visited Chicago and the club tendered him a reception which was held in our rooms late on an evening after he had delivered a lecture in Central Music Hall. "Of the fun enjoyed at the receptions given by the club," said Dr. Hyde, "one may well doubt whether any equals that which some of us shared when Walter Larned afterward told us of his experiences as chairman of the entertainment committee" at this reception. Having escorted the distinguished guest to the club rooms, the assembled members and guests were duly presented to him. "Of the line of hand-shakers introduced to the archdeacon only a few attempted conversation. One of our members ventured on the remark, 'Archdeacon Farrar, I learned from one of your books the only Greek word I know.' The witty woman on the speaker's arm instantly

added: 'You can scarcely appreciate, Archdeacon Farrar, what a great task you have accomplished in teaching my friend a single word of anything in *any language!*' 'Quite so!' was Mr. Farrar's laconic response.

"Larned was on the spot as the last shaker had satisfied his conscience, and immediately escorted our guest to the supper room where he had provided everything with a view to English tastes and an English appetite. Said he, 'Archdeacon Farrar, will you permit me to offer you some Bass's ale right from the wood; or some sherry; or some hock, or some champagne; or some Scotch whiskey?' 'Excuse me,' returned the archdeacon, 'you know I am a total abstainer, and came to America to lecture on temperance as well as upon Browning.' But Larned was not daunted. 'Well then,' he went on, 'let me offer you some beef-steak pie, or some game pie, or some venison pasty?' 'Thank you,' said our guest, after surveying the entire table critically through his glasses, 'I think I will take nothing.' 'Will you not at least,' urged our chairman, 'have some ice cream such as the ladies are enjoying?' But the archdeacon would have naught. I saw him a little later sitting at one end of the room, looking as though he had lost his last friend. Finally an idea occurred to him and he beckoned with a significant finger to Larned, who hurried to his side. 'Would you,' said the archdeacon, 'mind fetching me a glass of ginger ale?' Larned ran to one of the waiters and handed him a dollar. 'Go out,' said he, 'and buy a bottle of ginger ale or die!' And so at last the archdeacon secured his refreshment; but no one has yet revealed who ate Larned's beef-steak pies and venison pasties at the midnight hour at the top of Portland

Block." To those of us who did not overhear this by-play the reception seemed a lamentably dull affair. Not for many years afterward did we again venture to offer hospitality to a distinguished man from overseas.

Chapter VII

BESIDES the notable occurrences of the seasons of 1884–1885, and 1885–1886, when we occupied rooms on the fourth, then the top floor, of Portland Block, that were related in the last chapter, there are a few others that should be here chronicled. One of these is the striking effect of an impromptu speech made by Dr. Emil G. Hirsch who was called upon to say a few words after Dr. Charles Gilman Smith had delivered his inaugural address as president on October 6, 1884. The substance of the speech has not been recorded. No reporter was present to take it down. I distinctly recall the impression that it made upon the one hundred and three members who were present and who listened in spellbound amazement and delight, to the clean-cut, polished sentences, each one of which, spoken without the slightest hesitation, was as perfect in form and diction as though it had been carefully thought out and put into shape by the expenditure of painstaking care in searching for just the right words to express the speaker's thoughts, and in selecting after many trials, the arrangement of the phrases best calculated to secure their effective presentation. Though Dr. Hirsch had been a member for nearly three years, had edited and read an "Informal"—the name used to designate a group of short papers by several contributors—and had taken part from time to time in "Conversations" on various subjects, this was the first occasion on which his fellow members were made

aware of his phenomenal gift of verbal expression. We knew that he was a man of uncommonly brilliant intellect and that he was in high repute as a speaker, but the extraordinary literary facility that he displayed came to most of us as a revelation. The favorable comments made at the time were very many. Greatly to our regret Dr. Hirsch resigned in March, 1913, having for some years prior thereto found it difficult to attend the meetings as his cares and responsibilities increased.

During the season of 1884–1885 two ladies' night meetings were held. Both of these are memorable. The first one was held on December 1, 1884, and was attended by ninety-eight members and about a hundred lady guests. Undeterred by the sequel to the reception and dinner given by the club to Matthew Arnold in the preceding January, Franklin MacVeagh read a paper on the distinguished English poet and essayist, which was not only an appreciative tribute to him as a man and as an author, but, by inevitable inference, though not by direct expression, was meant to remove any possible taint that might, however unjustly, be imputed to the club as a consequence of the famous hoax related in the last chapter. An amusing incident occurred when in this paper MacVeagh used the phrase: "Nature, ever abundant, is never superfluous." Edward Isham who was afflicted with a distressingly large and heavy paunch, and was standing and leaning on his chair as he listened, could not resist making the forcible comment: "A damned lie!" These words were uttered sotto voce but in such clear tones that they were plainly heard by all the assembled members and guests, much to their delight.

Presentation of Portraits

At the second ladies' night, which was held on Monday, March 23, 1885—when the club was just ten days more than eleven years old—a loan collection of paintings by noted artists and unknown amateurs was hung upon the walls of the club rooms. The exercises consisted of presentation speeches on behalf of the donors of portraits of two of our ex-presidents, Judge Charles Burrall Lawrence, and Edwin Channing Larned. Both were painted by Lawrence Carmichael Earle. The portrait of Judge Lawrence was given to us by the artist; that of Mr. Larned, by the members of his family. Mr. Earle was for many years the best-known painter resident in Chicago, and was one of the few artists whose names appear upon our membership rolls. He removed to New York about 1890 and lived there until about 1913. Thereafter until his death in 1921, at the age of about seventy-five, he made his home in Grand Rapids, Michigan. To the last he kept his interest in the club as frequent letters to the secretary attested.

The club rooms in Portland Block were excellently adapted to our needs and had only one marked disadvantage—the invasion of smoke from neighboring chimneys was so constant and in such volume that the struggle to keep the furniture, carpets and draperies decently clean, though never-ending, was quite hopeless. The location, however, was so ideal that despite this drawback, it was with regret that we faced the necessity of moving when the owner of the building announced his intention to add two stories to it, and declined to renew our lease. The Art Institute was then contemplating the erection of the building at the southwest corner of Michigan Avenue and

Van Buren Street that it occupied for six years, and which, since 1893, has been the home of the Chicago Club. As the plans designed by John Wellborn Root, who was one of our early and well-beloved members, were for a building somewhat larger than the immediate needs of the Art Institute required, the trustees made the club an offer to furnish us with quarters in the new building, if and when it should be erected, provided we would take a lease for ten years. At the meeting of the club held on March 30, 1885, General Alexander C. McClurg, the chairman of the committee on rooms and finance, presented a report in favor of accepting the offer, and was by the club authorized to do so. The arrangements for erecting the building were not completed until the following year, and not until March 15, 1886, did the committee of which Walter Cranston Larned was then the chairman, lay before the club alternative plans for dividing into rooms the space we were to occupy.

As our lease of the rooms in Portland Block ran only until the end of April and the new rooms would not be ready for our occupancy before the autumn of 1887, we were much pleased when the Union League Club offered us the hospitality of a room in its new building on Jackson Boulevard for our meetings scheduled for May and June, 1886. It was found, however, that the large banquet hall on the upper floor of Kinsley's restaurant on Adams Street between Dearborn and Clark Streets was better suited to our use than any room that the Union League Club could furnish us. Therefore, as we faced the prospect of being without a home, not merely for two months but also for the entire season of 1886–1887, it was decided to

GENERAL ALEXANDER CALDWELL McCLURG

hold the meetings at Kinsley's save on evenings when the banquet hall would not be available, and to take advantage of the kindness of the Union League Club on such occasions only.

An episode that occurred in the last year of our occupation of the Portland Block rooms is happily unique in the club's history. Although the reading room was supplied with an attractive lot of periodicals, and all the rooms were kept open to the members on week days from nine o'clock in the morning until five in the evening, extensive use of them was made by only one member, a lawyer whose fortunes were at a very low ebb. When complaints began to come in from other members that magazines they wished to read had been taken from the rooms and were not always returned and that some were mutilated by the abstraction of illustrations, suspicion naturally fell upon the member who made the most frequent use of the rooms. Although it was not proved that he ever carried any of them away, it *was* found that he was in the habit of using the rooms as an office for the transaction of business with non-members, and for this abuse of his privilege, the chairman on rooms and finance "after due investigation," so the record states, moved that his name be dropped from the rolls. When this motion came up for action on April 26, 1886, at the last meeting held in Portland Block, it was withdrawn by the proposer, and the resignation of the offending member was presented and promptly accepted, thus closing an incident that is regrettable from every point of view.

After this meeting our lease still had four days to run. This was ample for the orderly and careful removal of the

club's belongings, and arrangements to have them taken away on the following day had been duly made. As I was then an officer of the Northwestern National Bank and was not free during business hours, I dropped in at the club rooms about eight-thirty o'clock the next morning to give instructions to the janitor. My dismay as well as my surprise may well be imagined, when I found that, to oblige the owner of the building who wanted to complete the addition at the earliest moment possible, Walter Larned had given permission for the workmen to begin the work of demolition immediately after we had vacated our rooms the night before. It was a pretty sight that greeted my eyes when I arrived upon the scene of destruction. Not only were the rooms dismantled, but our property had been roughly handled; books, periodicals, table ware, and all small articles had been thrust into open barrels, carpets had been torn up, portieres and window draperies had been taken down, and all had been thrown in a pile on the floor without wrapping or other protection. The plastering was being torn from the walls and ceilings, the air was thick with lime dust and a deep coating of it lay over everything. With difficulty I managed to rescue the archives, the record books, and most of the other property that was in my especial charge. Some things, however, including the remaining copies of early club publications, could not be found and were doubtless thrown out with the rubbish.

My duties at the bank made it necessary for me to hurry away as soon as I could reclaim the effects of which I was the custodian. Later in the day the men sent by Mr. Larned to take away the furnishings and put them in

storage until we should again have use for them, extracted all but the large round table that stood in the reading room. That they overlooked. How they managed to do so is an unfathomable mystery. Of all our possessions it was the most imposing. And, though the mantle of dust in the fast disappearing rooms was very thick, it was not thick enough to hide an object so conspicuous. Nevertheless the bulky table was not carried away. Then, taking it for granted that the abandonment was intentional, the owner of the building placed it in the hands of a dealer in second-hand furniture, for sale. It remained in his shop until, by a happy chance, as we were fitting up the rooms in the Art Institute Building, one of our members happened to see it as he was passing by. Surprised and puzzled to find it there, he telephoned to Bryan Lathrop, then the chairman of the committee on rooms and finance, who made haste to retrieve it and had it conveyed to the club's new quarters. When we took possession of the rooms a month later, we found the table placed at the eastern end of the reading room, where, as it was a familiar belonging, it helped to impart a home-like aspect to the surroundings.

During the five years of our occupancy of the Portland Block quarters, the names of many good fellows were added to our membership roll. Of these thirteen were still with us when we rounded out our fiftieth year, seven on the resident and six on the non-resident list. In the order in which they were enrolled these are, Cyrus H. McCormick, December, 1881; Henry S. Boutell, March, 1882; Rev. George Batchelor, and John J. Glessner, May, 1883; Dr. Charles G. Fuller, December, 1883; Lyman

J. Gage, February, 1884; Paul Shorey, October, 1884; Charles Lawrence Hutchinson, November, 1884; Dr. Edward Parker Davis, January, 1885; William M. Salter, March, 1885; Edward P. Bailey, and Thomas Dent, March, 1886; and Rev. Dr Charles Frederick Bradley, April, 1886. Of those who were enrolled during the five years and have since passed away, several were so closely identified with the club that we may fittingly interrupt our narrative at this point, and recall them to memory.

First on the list in time of election we find the names of the Rt. Rev. Samuel Fallows and Charles Davisson Hamill. During the ten years from 1881 to 1891 when Bishop Fallows remained in the club he was often at the meetings and was always ready with a contribution to the literary exercises when called upon. When he dropped out because the demands upon his time and strength prevented him from availing himself of the privileges of the club he did so with much regret. Mr. Hamill was a devoted member, constant in his attendance for many years until he was compelled by circumstances to resign. He was distinctly a clubable man and had many close friends among his fellow members. It is impossible to think of the club as it was during the twenty years when he was with us, without a vision of his cheery face and genial manner, which made him ever welcome at our gatherings.

Another of the old-timers who rarely missed a meeting so long as he was a resident of Chicago, was George Philip Welles. He was the principal of one of the city high schools, a man of marked individuality, a pleasant companion, and a clever writer who entertained and often

amused us by his gentle cynicism. Two others who should be mentioned are Porter P. Heywood who was elected in 1881, and Robert J. Hendricks who joined the club in the following year. Both of them formed the habit of coming to the meetings regularly, and during the next decade there were few of our gatherings when at least one of them was not present.

In January, 1882, Judge Henry W. Blodgett was made a member of the club. None of those who were privileged to know him well can ever forget the impression made by his sterling integrity of mind, by the penetrating clarity of his vision, by his judicial poise, and the extent of his learning. Even more impossible is it to forget the impression made by the breadth of his human sympathy, the depth of his understanding, and his capacity for enduring friendship. To have the friendship of such a man was indeed a high honor. Living in Waukegan he could not come to our meetings nearly as often as he wished and as we wished very much; but he was ever ready to take his part in the literary exercises, and it was always a gala night when he favored us with one of his thoughtful and well-written papers.

Another jurist who was elected a few months later in the same year (1882) was for thirty-four years one of our most devoted members. As he was with us until 1916, merely to mention the name of Judge Henry Varnum Freeman is enough to bring him to mind. His place in our affections must endure as long as memory lasts. Not only did we hold him in high esteem for his many manly qualities and for his unswerving uprightness in all the relations of life, but we were deeply attached to him as a

friend and comrade. In a very special sense he seems a part of the club, as we look back upon it; and we felt that as long ago as in 1898–1899 when we elected him as our president for that season.

A few of us will recall William LeBaron Jenney who was elected a member on January 27, 1882, but made the mistake of resigning on October 26, 1896. Why he dropped out we never knew. We liked him and apparently he liked to meet with us, for he came to the Monday evening gatherings with much regularity. As an architect his standing was very high. We were fond of him as a man and proud of his professional attainments. For nearly fifteen years we tried to let him see that we regarded him as "one of the elect." Doubtless he had a good reason for resigning, but we were sorry to lose him from our number. The name of James St. Clair Boal also brings to mind the pleasing personality of one of our members who was deeply attached to the club. He was elected in March, 1882, and was greatly missed by his fellow members when he died five years later.

Five members who were admitted on March 2, 1883, form a notable group. They were Charles Sumner Holt, Rev. Simon J. McPherson, D.D., Lorenzo M. Johnson. Rev. George Clement Noyes, and Judge Arba N. Waterman. All of them were among the club's staunch adherents and ardent supporters. Mr. Johnson was not as actively identified with the club as were the others, for the reason that his duties as president of the Mexican National Railway Company took him away from the city much of the time. Dr. McPherson also was not free to come to the meetings regularly. Mr. Holt, however,

always came when he could. As he lived until only six years ago, most of us knew him well and will long cherish his memory. He was one of the tried and true who ever gave freely of time and strength and means to help his fellow man and, if possible, to make the world a better place to live in. Would there were more of his kind. Judge Waterman, as nearly all of us know, was also a man of marked individuality, so marked that to convey an adequate impression of him in words for those who have come into the club since his time, would be a difficult undertaking. Suffice it here to say that we who knew him well do not think of him as he was in his last years, when, broken by senile decay, his faculties became clouded. Instead, we recall the former soldier who had distinguished himself in the Civil War, the high-minded judge, the keen student of human nature, nervously high-strung, alert, interested in many different things, always most companionable, whom we were glad to have as a fellow member and glad to choose our president for the season of 1903–1904.

What I have to say about Dr. Noyes, and also about Samuel S. Greeley, Rev. Clinton Locke, and Frederic W. Root, will appear in later chapters, so I merely mention their names and pass to that of Frederick Greeley who was elected on May 4, 1883, and for nearly thirty years thereafter was one of our best beloved members. Few of those who have been enrolled in all of the forty-nine years since the club was formed have done as much as he did to enliven our meetings. In a very special way he was the very embodiment of wholesome fun. Where serious things were concerned he could be serious, though not too

serious. But in playtime he declined to look upon us as a coterie of solemn seniors; and glad we were of the laughter that his clever sallies so often evoked. He was a good fellow, in all that the phrase connotes, big bodied and big hearted; and we were filled with sadness when he broke down in health and passed away at the early age of fifty-seven years.

Leslie Lewis and David Brainerd Lyman, who were elected on November 30, 1883, were among the men of solid worth whom we must always revere and honor. Henry Baldwin Stone, who was elected at the same meeting, and Henry Holmes Belfield and Joseph Lyman Silsbee who were admitted on February 29, 1884, were also devoted members who by their presence and active participation helped much to make our meetings enjoyable. Mr. Silsbee, to our regret, was obliged for financial reasons to give up his membership a few years before he died.

On November 29, 1884, three members were elected whose names should have a conspicuous place in the annals of the club. One of them, Charles L. Hutchinson, was still enrolled on our resident list when we rounded out our first fifty years. The other two were Franklin Harvey Head and Frank Seward Johnson. Of Mr. Head I shall have more to say in a later chapter. Dr. Frank Johnson's death is so recent that many of us can hardly realize that he has been taken away. It is not too much to say that every one of the regular attendants at our meetings during the thirty-five years that he was with us regarded him as a personal friend. His capacity for friendship was one of his most salient traits and was the outcome of kindly feeling for and sympathetic understanding of all with whom

he came in contact. We loved Dr. Frank and miss him sadly. And he missed us when failing health caused him to give up his practice and to make his home in California during the greater part of his last years. The club has never had a more loyal member. Walter M. Howland and the Rev. Louis S. Osborne, who were elected at the same meeting, also had many friends in the club. As long as they resided in Chicago they came to our meetings as often as they could, and both kept their interest in our organization undiminished to the end of their lives.

William Adam Montgomery who was elected in May, 1885, and Fletcher Stewart Bassett who was elected in November of that year will also be well remembered by some of our members, though both of them died in 1895. So too, will William H. Ray, a highly esteemed member who was elected in 1885 but lived only four years thereafter. There are on the roll the names of other men of note in the community who might be mentioned, but it is the history of the club that I am trying to tell, and it is only the more active members whose forms fill out the picture as the bygone days are brought to mind.

The banquet hall at Kinsley's was a very large room. What its dimensions were I do not know, but it cannot have been much less than fifty feet wide by sixty feet in length. The first meeting that we held in it is notable in the annals of the club. It was one never to be forgotten by any of the fifty-two members—six of whom are still living, though two of them are no longer members—who gathered there on the evening of May 6, 1886, to listen to a paper by Franklin Harvey Head. Mr. Head was then a comparatively new member, having been elected on

November 29, 1884. Though he had at once entered into the spirit of the club and had become a constant attendant at the meetings, and his attractive personal qualities had quickly gained for him popularity and had endeared him to his fellow members, his literary attainment was still an unknown quantity when he began to read his exposition of "Shakespeare's Insomnia and the Causes Thereof." The paper opened with the statement that "the lack of 'tired Nature's sweet restorer' is rapidly becoming the chronic terror of all men of active life who have passed the age of thirty-five or forty years." Asserting that it was the fashion to attribute this to the high pressure of modern life, he said, "As the maxim 'there is nothing new under the sun' is of general application, it may be of interest to investigate if an exception occurs in the case of sleeplessness; if it be true that among our ancestors, before the days of working steam and electricity the glorious sleep of youth was prolonged through all one's three or four score years." Finding no answer to this question in the medical books of three centuries ago, he turned to Shakespeare's dramas for light upon it, as, he remarked, "we would upon any other question" of the poet's time. Then, having cited Dr. Oliver Wendell Holmes to prove that "no man writes other than his own experience; that consciously or otherwise an author describes himself in the characters he draws," he went on to say that, as Shakespeare's dramas are "the book of human life, . . . if insomnia had prevailed in or before his time, in his pages we shall find it duly set forth. If he had suffered, if the 'fringed curtains of his eyes were all the night withdrawn,' we shall find his dreary experiences—his hours of pathetic

misery, his nights of desolation—voiced by the tongues of his men and women." Following up this thought he proceeded to demonstrate by copious quotations that "no other author has written so feelingly, so appreciatingly as Shakespeare on the subject of sleep and its loss," or has made it more plain that broken rest comes more often from care and anxiety than from physical ailment. The conclusion Mr. Head drew from this was that Shakespeare wrote, "not 'as imagination bodies forth the formes of things unknown,' but as one who, in words burning with indestructible life, lays open to us the sombre record of what was experience before it was song."

In form this first third of the paper was that of a critical essay, not in any way suggesting that its import was other than serious, despite the introduction of an occasional fantastic phrase such as "words burning with indestructible life" which I have just quoted. Nor was the impression at once dispelled when the author gravely said it had occurred to him that the Southampton Manuscripts in the British Museum, a series of papers recently discovered and not yet published, might make it possible to determine the causes of Shakespeare's suffering from loss of sleep, notwithstanding the meagerness of the information respecting his life and habits that had come down to us. But, when he read what purported to be a letter from the chief curator of the Department of Manuscripts in the British Museum, stating that none of the papers in the Southampton Shakespeare Collection could be loaned, as to let them go out of their charge would be contrary to the regulations of the Museum, but copies of the papers which were "principally letters written to

Shakespeare by various people, and which after his death in some way came into the possession of the Earl of Southampton" could be had for £3-3s, exclusive of postage, the real character of the missive began to dawn upon his listeners. And, when the name of the signer, "John Barnacle, 10th Ass't Sub-Secretary," was read, they began to titter, and then broke into open laughter as it flashed upon their consciousness that they were being regaled with an exceptionally clever literary skit. The suddenness of the change from gravity to gayety was one of the most sensational transitions that I can recall. It made a deep impression upon every one present. From that moment Mr. Head's reputation as a writer was made so far as the club members were concerned. The first part of the paper had commanded interested attention. The remainder was received with abundant evidence of keen appreciation and enjoyment. The fictitious letters purporting to be from lawyers pressing the bard for the payment of an overdue bill; from a pawnbroker warning him that, unless certain pledged property were redeemed forthwith the town crier would notify the sale thereof; from a broker in regard to a loan against stock of the Globe Theater which was rapidly declining in market value; from one Mordecai Shylock notifying him that other shares of Globe Theater stock pledged to him as collateral had been sold but as the proceeds had not sufficed to discharge the debt, he made demand for the payment of the balance; from the business manager of the theater reciting dissensions among the actors and supes; from a clergyman from Stratford-upon-Avon; from Coke and Dogberry, solicitors for Mistress Anne

FRANKLIN HARVEY HEAD

Page, threatening an action for breach of promise of marriage; and from Sir Walter Raleigh—all couched in the phraseology of the early seventeenth century—were highly relished and their fame was soon spread abroad.

Although the sequel had nothing to do with the club, the tale would not be complete without here recording that in response to many requests for copies of the paper, Mr. Head had it printed for private distribution. The recipients were so delighted with it that it soon became widely known, and thus it was brought to the attention of Messrs. Houghton, Mifflin & Co., who persuaded Mr. Head to let them publish it, which they did in 1887, in association with the Chicago firm, S. A. Maxwell & Co, issuing an edition of 1000 copies which, to quote from the announcement circular, contained "an additional letter bearing on a very important controversy, being from Lord Bacon to Shakespeare, serving to throw light on the relationship between these two great contemporaries and the real author of the plays." Then the amazing thing happened. Not only one, but many reviewers took the little brochure to be a serious and important contribution to Shakespearean literature. Few of them, if any, suspected its true character; nor did literary men from all over the world, some of them scholars of eminence who were attracted to the book by the favorable reviews and by Dr. O. W. Nixon's glowing editorial printed in The Inter Ocean in which he expatiated on the strikes in the theater. Greatly excited by the discovery of such treasure-trove, many of them wrote Mr. Head most enthusiastic letters, congratulating him upon his remarkable find, his acumen in making the discovery, and his charming

presentation of it. Incidentally most of them pressed him for further information. In the course of time it is to be presumed that the truth began to dawn upon them. Yet such letters continued to reach Mr. Head for more than two years after the book was first published. Once, in the early nineties, when I called upon him at his office, he opened a large drawer in his desk and showed me some hundreds of them. The drawer was literally crammed full. "What do you suppose the writers of these letters think of me?" he asked. Answering the question himself, he then remarked: "I imagine they regard me as lacking in ordinary courtesy. And yet, how could I answer any of them?"

Besides the meeting when Mr. Head was the entertainer, six more were held at Kinsley's before the season of 1885–1886 came to an end. At its close the resident members numbered one hundred and ninety-eight. One of these, Lieut. General Philip H. Sheridan, was an honorary member, the others we then designated as "regulars."

Chapter VIII

THE season of 1886–1887, when our meetings were held at Kinsley's or at the Union League Club, was marked by few noteworthy events. The honor of the presidency for that season had been bestowed upon General Alexander C. McClurg. The choice was a most fitting one. Among all of our number there was no one who better merited the distinction. In the best sense of the phrase he was a polished gentleman. He was dignified in his bearing, loyal, modest, unassuming, and always courteous in his manner; upright in thought, word, and deed, loyal to his friends of whom he had a host, and deeply attached to the club of which he was one of the oldest members, having been elected at its first regular meeting, on March 31, 1874. His military record in the Civil War had been a brilliant one and had gained for him the brevets of colonel for "efficient and meritorious services" and of brigadier general "for gallant and meritorious services during the war." Though small in stature and never physically strong, he always "looked the soldier," and Generals Sherman, Thomas, Mitchell and Baird all advised him to make arms his profession. Disregarding this, when the war was over he returned to Chicago where he became the leading bookseller and publisher, and as such was a prominent figure in the intellectual life of the city. What the club meant to him is well shown by a few paragraphs which I quote from his inaugural address as president.

After thanking the members for the honor that had been conferred upon him he said: "Not easily could any compliment come to me which I should appreciate more highly. It is here in this club that my best thoughts and sympathies are drawn out; and here my best and most trusted friends are found. While our club is not yet, perhaps, as no other club has ever been, the *ideal* club, it is, I believe, heading fairly and strongly in the right direction.

"In no age of the world and in no city have those who loved books and letters, who had some desire to turn to 'plain living and thinking,' who would at least in some degree 'live in the spirit'—in no age and in no country have these been in the majority; they have ever been the remnant; and it is not, therefore, a special condemnation of Chicago that most of our citizens are occupied with other thoughts and pursue other ends.

"The falser lights of wealth, power, and display are perhaps not more eagerly pursued here than they have been elsewhere, but they are far too eagerly pursued, and it is well for all of us that we have one organized band whose object it is to foster the higher and better side of our everyday life—one club which, without regard to wealth, or so-called social standing, seeks for its membership men of intellectual and moral culture—one place where we are sure to meet others who sympathize with our best impulses and our best aspirations; and where by association and companionship these impulses and aspirations may be cherished and strengthened."

The meetings held during General McClurg's term of office were on the whole well attended, but the lack of

READING ROOM OF THE CLUB, 1888–1892

what I may call a home atmosphere was felt by us all, and toward the end of the season the letting down in enthusiasm began to be quite apparent. Two only of the meetings of this season call for special mention in this chronicle. On November 26, 1886, Frederic W. Root read a paper entitled "An American Basis of Musical Criticism." This was the first of his remarkable and exceptionally clever expositions of musical expression and structure, enlivened by deft touches of humor and made clear by instrumental and vocal illustration so simplified as to be readily grasped by any ordinarily intelligent person however lacking in knowledge of musical composition. The forty-seven members who listened to the paper were greatly delighted by it and were not backward in extolling it to others. Thenceforward Mr. Root's popularity among us as an entertainer was assured, and we were always happy when he could be persuaded to take a place upon the programme.

At the ladies' night meeting, held on January 31, 1887, one hundred members accompanied by one hundred and seventeen lady guests assembled to listen to a paper by James Norton. The fame of his flashing wit made every one of his auditors eagerly expectant and the title of his paper, "The Rise and Fall of the Devil," suggested untold possibilities of amusingly whimsical treatment. But Norton did not want to be known merely as a humorist. His paper was a minute and careful study of the demon myth in its various manifestations—a scholarly performance entitled to serious consideration. Its merit was appreciated. Nevertheless there was disappointment. Both members and guests had expected to hear something quite different. This was the only meeting which one of

our members who joined the club in 1876 ever attended during the entire period of thirty-nine years when he was on the resident list. I have sometimes wondered whether he would have been tempted to favor us with his presence at other meetings had Norton diverted us on this occasion with the pungent wit of which he was so capable.

At the business meeting held on June 14, 1886, the executive committee was instructed to take steps to have the club incorporated under the laws of the State of Illinois providing for the incorporation of societies not for profit. This instruction was carried out with as little delay as possible. The certificate of incorporation was issued by the secretary of state on July 10, 1886, and on August 3 it was duly recorded in the office of the recorder of Cook County. At the meeting held on March 28, 1887, the corporate organization was completed by the election of all the members of the several classes in the voluntary association, to full membership in corresponding classes in the corporation of the same name and a code of by-laws was adopted. The annual dues were raised to thirty dollars and it was provided that new members should pay an entrance fee of twenty-five dollars. Then, as Bryan Lathrop, the chairman of the committee of rooms and finance, had reported that approximately five thousand dollars would be required to pay for the furnishing and fitting up of the new rooms in the Art Institute Building, the directors were authorized to borrow that sum upon bonds to be issued by the club, to bear six per cent interest and to run for ten years, but to be subject to call after one year. These bonds were

readily placed with members of the club and were all redeemed or presented to the club by the holders before their maturity.

The season ended with the meeting held on June 13, 1887, when the Rev. George Clement Noyes, D.D., was elected president for the ensuing year. Fifteen members were admitted during the season, among them Arthur Dana Wheeler and Pliny Bent Smith who for twenty-five years thereafter belonged to the little coterie of faithful ones who never missed a meeting if they could help it. And greatly to our grief one of our early members, George Clinton Clarke, was taken from us by death after a protracted illness.

During the summer of 1887 the rooms in the Art Institute Building were made ready for occupancy and the first meeting held in them was the annual reunion and dinner, on October 10. The number of members, one hundred and fifteen, who attended this meeting, is the largest in the history of the club. It is to be regretted that no copy of President Noyes' inaugural address has been preserved, either in the club's archives or upon its records. Few of the men whom we have admitted to our circle have taken such firm hold upon the affection and esteem of their fellow members in such a short time as did Dr. Noyes. As I try to call him up before my retrospective vision, the salient traits that seem to stand forth are his bigness of mind and heart, his freedom from bias and from everything petty or mean, but above all his magnetic personality, his unfailing good nature and the quick and intelligent sympathy that enabled him to comprehend and enter into other people's point of view and to

share their feelings. Such a man could not help making a deep and abiding impression upon all who were privileged to know him and to realize the truth and sincerity that were the foundations of his character.

The season of 1887–1888 when Dr. Noyes presided at our meetings is notable for the marked renewal of interest in the club that was manifested. In point of the attendance it was the banner year of the first fifty of the club's history. The average number of members present at each of the thirty-five meetings was sixty. As the number of resident members on the roll at the close of the season was two hundred and thirteen, and the rooms were in a location far less conveniently accessible than it is today, the average for meetings held as often as one every week during eight months of the year is certainly remarkable. Without doubt the attractiveness of the new rooms and the fact that we had been without a home for seventeen months did much to stimulate the attendance. A description of the rooms that was printed in one of our evening newspapers on the day after we took possession will, I think, be found entertaining.

"The Chicago Literary Society opened its new rooms last night with a reception." This sentence, it will be noted, contains two errors. "The rooms are situated in the third story of the Art Institute Building on the corner of Michigan Avenue and Van Buren Street and are marvels of beauty and tastefulness. They occupy the whole of the third floor. At the right as one enters the hallway is situated the dining room, and on the left the directors' room. The dining room is a remarkably handsome one, the decorations being terra-cotta hand-painted. The floor

ASSEMBLY ROOM OF THE CLUB, 1888–1892

is of hardwood. At the end of the hall is the large reception room, elegantly furnished and finished, and off of that opens the assembly room which is the largest of all and was last night used as a banquet hall. The reception room is light gray and is also hand-painted. About two hundred persons were in attendance last evening and" (note this) "*the principal feature of the program was the banquet.*"

The reporter who produced this masterpiece of misstatement must have written it after interviewing the genial colored man who had been employed to take care of the rooms, and who probably permitted him to make a hasty inspection of the premises when no members were present. Then as now the club used every possible effort to keep out of the newspapers. As a rule it has been successful, but some "write-ups" could not be avoided. The mistakes in the notice from which the quotations have been made are merely laughable.

Let me now tell what the rooms were really like. The doorway through which the rooms were entered from the elevator hall opened upon a corridor running north and south. At the left was a coat room, and beyond that a small committee room. At the right was the supper room. This was situated on the Michigan Avenue front of the building. Its axis was north and south. At the south end a storage room and serving pantry were partitioned off, and at the north end there was another storage closet, and at its right, a doorway that led into the reading room, a spacious apartment on the Van Buren Street front, extending from the Michigan Avenue corner west to where it opened through a wide portal into the commodious assembly hall. The latter room extended across the

west end of the building, had a large stone fire-place in the middle of the west wall, and at the south end of the east wall a door opening into the committee room. The reader's platform was usually placed against the south wall. All of the rooms were lofty and were well ventilated. They were very simply decorated. The walls of the dining room were tinted a dull Venetian red, with a slight stenciled border in a darker tone of the same. That was what the reporter called "terra-cotta hand-painted."

At its north end the entrance corridor opened into the reading room near its west end. The carpets and window curtains in this room were dark red. The walls were tinted a neutral gray. Besides the large round table which was placed near the eastern end of the room and covered with periodicals, there was a plentiful supply of comfortable chairs and cushioned benches attached to the north and west walls. The cushions for these benches were covered with very dark green corduroy. The bench on the north wall directly opposite the doorway from the corridor was a favorite gathering place for a group of the regular attendants. Of these George Howland was usually the first to arrive. As a rule he would soon be joined by Henry T. Steele, Samuel Bliss, Philander Prudden, Pliny Smith, Homer N. Hibbard, George P. Welles, and others until so many came that they separated into several smaller groups. As I bring the scene before my mind's eye, I seem to see Edward Mason saunter in. Then Colonel Huntington W. Jackson comes into sight, erect in bearing, quickly followed by vivacious Major Joseph Kirkland and the tall spare figure of James L. High. Before they have greeted the first comers I hear the

incisive tones of Dr. Nevins Hyde's pleasantly resonant voice as he enters, talking to Bishop Cheney who walks beside him. Dr. Hosmer A. Johnson and William K. Ackerman are only a few feet behind them. Horatio Wait, Dr. William F. Poole and Henry D. Lloyd are the next comers; then General McClurg, Franklin MacVeagh, Norman Williams, Franklin Head, Bryan Lathrop, David Swing, James Norton, President Noyes, and James A. Hunt arrive together. For a minute or two no one else appears. Then the portly figure of John Crerar is seen as he reaches the doorway and pauses for a moment, his broad countenance overspread by a smile as he greets the assembled members, and steps forward to drop into a chair, giving the lapel of his coat as he does so a characteristic flip that spreads it wide and throws it partly across his left shoulder. In quick succession other well-known figures now stream in. William Eliot Furness, Dr. Charles Gordon Fuller, and Melville W. Fuller are in the van. Then I see Dr. Clinton Locke and hear his hearty laugh, then Frank Gilbert, Clarence Burley, Rev. Dr. Arthur Little, Eliphalet W. Blatchford, Judge Brown, Walter Larned, John W. Root, Frederick Greeley, Rev. J. Coleman Adams, Dr. Emil G. Hirsch, Lewis H. and Henry Sherman Boutell, William H. Ray, Charles L. Hutchinson and Charles S. Holt. A few minutes later Elbridge Keith, Moses Scudder, Daniel Goodwin, Norman Fay and Dr. Charles Gilman Smith come, followed by others whom I fail to note, for the president is pounding his gavel as a signal for us to file into the assembly room where a literary feast awaits us, for tonight we are to have the pleasure of listening to a delectable paper

by Professor Swing read as only he can read, quietly, slowly, and with such carefully modulated cadence that the beauty of every word and every incisive phrase will be fully brought out.

Although many excellent papers were read during this season, only a few of the meetings need be singled out for special mention. Three ladies' night meetings were held. At the first of them David Swing read a paper on "The Greek Literature"; at the second Edward G. Mason discoursed upon "Two Men of Letters: Edmund Spenser and Sir Walter Raleigh"; at the third one hundred and six members and about a hundred and fifty guests listened to a brilliant paper on "Jack Cade" by Melville W. Fuller, which James Norton facetiously referred to afterward as "one of our little compositions." Besides these papers several others attracted so much attention when they were read that it may not be amiss to recall them to memory. James Norton's "Some Proposed Rules for the Regulation of Story-tellers" scored such a hit that it is regrettable that it was not included in the memorial volume of his "Addresses and Fragments in Prose and Verse" published shortly after his death in 1896. Those of us who heard "The Philosophy of Fashion" as expounded by Dr. Emil Hirsch, or "A Business View of Classical Studies" by Franklin MacVeagh, "Broad Art Criticism" by John W. Root, or Dr. Hyde's "Some Consequences of Eating Historical Strawberries" will readily recall the reception they received.

In connection with a paper on "The Old Masters of Japan" read on January 16, 1888, by the writer of this history, an exhibition of paintings by eminent Japanese

REVEREND DAVID SWING

artists of the fifteenth, sixteenth, seventeenth, eighteenth, and nineteenth centuries was made in the club rooms and was the first exhibition of such paintings ever held in America. Through the courtesy of the well-known connoisseur Tadamasa Hayashi, then a resident of Paris, who was fortuitously in Chicago at the time, the showing was a notable one. He attended the meeting as the writer's guest and kindly lent for the exhibition pictures by Sesshū, Kano Masanobu, Kano Motonobu, Kano Eitoku, and other renowned masters. But, as he arrived in the city only two days before the meeting, descriptions of these could not be included in the catalogue which had already been printed.

At the meeting held on the following Monday Murry Nelson led a Conversation on "The Gangs in Politics." The next morning the members were greatly surprised to find in one of the columns of The Tribune the heading "Murry Nelson on 'Gangs in Politics,'" and the subheading, "A Discussion of the Subject by the Chicago Literary Club." This was followed by a fairly good summary of Mr. Nelson's remarks, which it was said "were chiefly confined to the Republican party as he said he knew more about Republican gangs than he did of those in the Democratic party." And the article closed with the statement that "the subject was fully discussed by members present who seemed to agree generally with Mr. Nelson's presentment of the case." As no reporter had attended the meeting, this notice caused much speculation and adverse comment in the club, and at the next meeting a resolution proposed by Henry D. Lloyd, then or recently one of the editors of The Tribune, was adopted, stating

"that it is the sense of the club that the members be cautioned not to communicate its proceedings to the press." For a time, however, the city editors of several newspapers made attempts to have our proceedings reported, and we frequently had to turn from our doors reporters who had been detailed to attend our meetings.

A few months later David Swing contributed an article on "Literary Clubs" to one of our dailies. In it he said there were "probably fifty of these societies" in Chicago, and he described several of them, but his reference to our organization was very brief—only this: "In importance and dignity the Chicago Literary Club and the Fortnightly stand at the head of the invisible procession—the latter being a woman's society." The author of the article on the "Chicago Literary Club: an Institution that Enrolls a Large Number of Brilliant Writers," that was printed in The Chicago Evening Journal on Saturday, October 27, 1888, was not named, but it is generally understood that it was written by Miss Caroline Kirkland. Much of the information given in the two and a quarter columns that it filled must have been supplied by some of our members. It was quite free from anything objectionable, and was one of a series of articles on prominent Chicago clubs.

In November, 1887, we were saddened by the death of James St. Clair Boal; and in January, 1888, by that of General John Leverett Thompson. Both of them were prominent members, and men of the highest type, personally and professionally. By his agreeable manner and sincerity Boal has won many warm friendships among his fellow members. Thompson's law practice was too

engrossing to permit him to come to our meetings as often as he wished, but he was fond of the club and he came when he could. He was an eminent lawyer and a man of fine literary taste. In the Civil War he had distinguished himself and won merited honor. I cannot let this mention of him pass without recounting a remarkable incident of his military career in which he displayed intrepid bravery and resourcefulness. Wishing to gain a better view of the enemy's line he ventured into a little outlying wood and came upon a group of four confederate soldiers, two of whom were mounted. The mounted men called upon him to surrender and asked him to hand over the handsome revolvers that he carried. Apparently complying, he drew both weapons, one in each hand, fired as he did so, dropping both men from their horses, then turning quickly he shot one of the infantry men, while the other fled.

Before the end of the season twenty names had been added to our membership. Of these new members six only, Rev. Dr. John H. Barrows, Edward I. Galvin, Rev. Dr. Frank W. Gunsaulus, George H. Holt, David B. Jones, and Rev. Theodore P. Prudden, ever became active participants in the club life. Viewed in retrospect our first season in the rooms in the Art Institute stands out as one of the most successful in our history. The revival of the club spirit was marked. It was a contagious enthusiasm that spread throughout our ranks; and, when in June adjournment was had until the autumn, there were few of our members who did not feel with greater intensity than before that nothing the city had to offer was more uplifting or better worth while than the fellowship of the Chicago Literary Club. There were then

two hundred thirteen names on the resident list. And at the annual election held on June 18, James Lambert High was chosen president for the ensuing year.

Chapter IX

THE second season in the rooms in the Art Institute Building opened propitiously on October 1, 1888, with the annual reunion and dinner. One hundred and two members were served at tables spread in the assembly room, the supper room which was not large enough to accommodate so many being appropriated for the use of the caterer. President High's inaugural address was an entertaining one, and, as was then customary, it was chiefly given over to club affairs and reminiscences. As the early custom of furnishing copies of presidential addresses to be recorded or placed in the archives of the club had already become obsolete, no excerpts from it can here be given. Few of our members have inspired deeper affection than did James Lambert High. It is difficult so to picture him in words as to call up the image that must forever remain impressed upon the minds of those who knew and loved him. His tall thin figure, his bearded face with its always gracious yet dignified expression, his gentle bearing and unfailing courtesy were the outward manifestations of the inner man. After his death, Mrs. Ellen K. Hooker in whose school in a little village near Madison, Wisconsin, he was prepared for college, wrote these words which well sum up the qualities that gained for him the respect and warm regard of all who came in contact with him:

"That the manly boy who thus early sought instruction in studies far beyond his years should have become

the critical scholar, the eminent jurist and the successful man of affairs, is no matter of surprise to me. . . . Earnest, impetuous, persistent, often self-confident, his daily mastery of himself was occasion for frequent remark among those who knew him best. Never have I seen one more prompt to acknowledge and correct a fault when he believed it to be his own. . . . Gentleness, courtesy, conformity to law, reverence for truth, all combined in him to form such a character as man may covet and God approve."

Mr. High's professional attainments as a lawyer are set forth in the memorial biography printed by the club and need not be recited here. But, as is well said in that biography:

"James L. High, the man, was greater far than James L. High, the lawyer. . . . What he was but few were privileged to know. What he did is a common possession. His activities found expression in a great contribution to the literature of his profession and in an active career that will remain a cherished tradition of the Chicago bar. All this, however, is apart from what he was. The memory of his rare personality and noble character is the precious possession of his family and friends."

To this it may be added that it is also a precious possession of the Chicago Literary Club to which he was strongly attached and of which he was intimately a part so long as he lived.

The year of Mr. High's administration was not marked by any notable occurrences. The literary feast was an excellent one, and there were two ladies' nights when papers were read by Dr. Frank H. Gunsaulus and Franklin H.

Head. And in response to the suggestion of Horatio L. Wait, a beginning was made in forming a collection of books and pamphlets written by members of the club. Among the fifteen members elected during the year were several who became actively identified with our organization. Three are still with us, Dr. William T. Belfield, Irving K. Pond, and Denton J. Snider. Others who should be mentioned are Lewis H. Boutell and George Driggs; and, although to our regret they terminated their membership by resigning some years later, so also should George K. Dauchy, Dr. Nathan S. Davis Jr., Allen B. Pond, Lorado Taft, and Abram Van Epps Young.

In January, 1889, the club suffered a severe bereavement in the death of Rev. Dr. George C. Noyes, which was deeply felt by our members. He had been elected less than six years before, but in that time had made an enviable place for himself in their affectionate regard. As was said by Dr. William F. Poole in the memorial spread upon the records of the club:

"Perhaps no member ever more keenly enjoyed the privilege of social intercourse with its members and of contributing to its literary exercises. He never missed a meeting when it was possible for him to be present. His broad catholic spirit, his genial manners and joyous warm sensibilities made him a universal favorite in the club. In whatever circle he was, there were happy faces, animated conversation, the humorous assault, the sharp repartee, and much sportive laughter. Every one felt that he was a true friend and a safe counselor. He enjoyed humor, he loved music, painting and sculpture, he loved his friends and would go far out of his way to serve them."

For the next club year, that of 1889–1890, Dr. James Nevins Hyde, the ever genial comrade of whom every member was fond, was elected president. It is especially regrettable that his inaugural address which abounded in witty sallies has not been preserved. He was a firm believer in the importance of injecting the element of wholesome fun into the literary work of the year, always provided that it should be of a high order. In recognition of this, his address contained much that his hearers found highly entertaining. Alas, not even its title, if it had one, has been preserved. But the theme was The Club and cognate matters. At the annual reunion and dinner one hundred and one members were present, and one guest, Mr. Frederick Cope Whitehouse of London. When Dr. Hyde asked Mr. Whitehouse who, as a son of Bishop Whitehouse, had spent his boyhood in Chicago, to say a few words, he responded with an after-dinner speech which he said he had prepared for another occasion but had not delivered. Strange as it may seem it was not only felicitous in expression but as well suited to the time and place as though it had been designed for it instead of for a gathering in London, and it was accordingly given much applause.

One familiar face was sadly missed at this dinner, that of John Crerar. At the next meeting the announcement of his death brought sadness to the hearts of all. Realization was very keen that without his cheery presence our meetings could never be quite the same. At the ladies' night held a month later, when Frederic Root read a paper entitled "A Study of Musical Taste," a memorial of Mr. Crerar was read by Edward G. Mason. It expresses

so feelingly the relation of Mr. Crerar to the club and the regard of the members for him that, as it has not heretofore been printed, it is fitting that it should find a place here.

"In many ways respect and esteem have been shown for the man whose name is upon every tongue and in every heart. John Crerar, the leading merchant, the director in great corporations, the philanthropist, the strong pillar of the church, the good citizen, has been most appropriately honored by all who knew him in these relations. But it is *our* John Crerar, our own good friend and brother of whom his fellow members in the Chicago Literary Club wish to say a loving word tonight. For he belonged to our organization from an early day, he is associated with each of its places of assembly, and to its meetings which he attended so faithfully and enjoyed so much, he ever brought good fellowship and sunshine. His dignified bearing, urbane manner, and strong individuality always made his presence conspicuous there. Those who used to meet him in our former apartment in Portland Block will well remember the familiar figure in that seat in the audience room which he so regularly occupied. And how readily we recall him as he used to enter these rooms, throwing back his coat with that characteristic gesture as he came forward to greet you. We see his kindly face lit up with a pleasant smile, the gleam of his honest blue eyes, and his courtly bow. We feel the warm grasp of his hand, we hear his hearty laugh, and we repeat the cordial welcome which was always his.

"He joined our club in the second year of its existence and from that time on his influence has been felt in its

affairs, his aid and counsel have never been wanting. He advocated the change to better quarters which was the turning point in its history, and he was one of those whose assistance enabled it to remove to its present home. As chairman of our committee on officers and members he was the first vice-president of our club in 1877 and 1878, and more than once was spoken of for its presidency, but modestly declined to be a candidate. His name appears upon our Scheme of Exercises in March, 1876, in May, 1879, and in February, 1881, and few more interesting papers have been presented at our meetings than that which contained his reminiscences of Thackeray. He made the acquaintance of the great author in connection with the latter's course of lectures delivered in this country under the auspices of the Mercantile Library Association of New York, of which Crerar was a member. How much service he was able to render their English visitor and what a warm friendship ensued this letter from Thackeray reveals.

36 ONSLOW SQUARE, BROMPTON.
LONDON, May 9th, 1856.

MY DEAR CRERAR:

I ran away in such a hurry from New York that I forgot to shake your hand—perhaps purposely forgot—for it's a weary task, that taking leave of good fellows. And now I write you a word of thanks and farewell from my own house which looks just as if I'd never left it, and, but that the leaves are bright green wh. were yellow yesterday, I might fancy that I had dreamed the last 7 months. Before I came off I told Tiffany's people to send a pencil case for you to M. L. [Mercantile Library] and pray you to keep it as a memento of a friend whom you have very much obliged and who will always remember the great kindness wh. you & Felt have shown him. When you come to England mind & keep my address in your recollection. I shall never be able to do for you what you have done for me, but

I and the girls whose future life you have helped to make comfortable, propose to remember for many a long day the cordial welcome and aid you gave me.

Believe me

Yours, dear Crerar, always sincerely,
W. M. THACKERAY

"This letter and the pencil case which it mentions were among our friend's most cherished treasures. Another letter which he highly prized shows how opportunely his warm heart and ready pen came to the aid of this community at its time of greatest need. It read as follows:

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK
INSTITUTED A.D. 1868

NEW YORK, October 25th, 1871.

MR. JOHN CRERAR,
Chicago.

MY DEAR SIR:

At a meeting of the Executive Committee held this day at the Chamber of Commerce, I read your letter of October 15th, and was especially instructed as follows: "On motion of Jonathan Sturges, seconded by A. A. Low, the secretary of this meeting be requested to address a letter to Mr. John Crerar expressing their thanks for the very important, graphic, and touching letter which Mr. Crerar had addressed to this body, and to respectfully request him to further oblige the Committee by continuing to write them on the condition of matters in Chicago." Please accept my congratulations and assurances of respect. FRANK E. HOWE, Sec.

"Accompanying this letter is the official document making John Crerar the accredited representative of the committee appointed by the Chamber of Commerce of the State of New York for the relief of the sufferers by the conflagration in Chicago. And in that capacity he was of inestimable benefit to this city in those days of sorrow and suffering.

"With another institution in his native City of New York his name is likewise honorably connected. On the day of John Crerar's funeral the flag hung at half-mast above the hall of the Mercantile Library Association of New York in memory of his connection with it as director, vice-president, and president, more than thirty years ago. And one of its officers has expressed the hope that it was his early association with that library, and the ideas then inculcated that were instrumental in influencing him to perform the act of munificence for the benefit of the people of Chicago whereby his name will be venerated for all time. We who knew with what pride and pleasure he was wont to refer to his early connection with that institution may well believe this to be true, in part, at least. And perhaps we may claim some share in the shaping of his purpose, for the associations and influences of our own organization which he has honored by the selection of so many of its members as directors of the great library he has founded.

"He has honored us too by the mention of our club in his immortal will. And that gracious farewell gift to us we receive in the spirit in which it was given. We do not need his legacy to remind us of John Crerar, nor did he for any such reason bestow it. But it is a token of his affection for the club and of his recognition of the many happy hours he passed here, which as such we reverently accept. And it will not only be the best memento of him but that which he would most desire, to so apply it as to extend the influence and increase the usefulness of this association in the line of the objects for which it was founded.

"There is no reason why this occasion should be one

JOHN CRERAR

of gloom. Our sorrow for the loss of such a man is mingled with a solemn joy that he has left so glorious a name and memory. We do not even say farewell, since his spirit and his works are to abide with us. But in tender remembrance of a rare companionship which his death has ended, in high appreciation of the splendid qualities which made us proud and glad to have known him, and in affectionate acknowledgment of his generous bequest to us, we inscribe this memorial to John Crerar on the records of the Chicago Literary Club."

Mr. Crerar's legacy to the club was the sum of ten thousand dollars. Litigation over the will prevented the executors from carrying out the bequest until December, 1893, when payment was made with accrued interest.

For the ladies' night meeting in April, 1890, Robert Collyer came from New York and delighted the assembled members and guests with a paper on "Friend Jacob Bright and his son John." This was only one of many excellent papers that were read during the year. At the last meeting of the season the portrait of Dr. Noyes that now hangs upon our walls was presented to the club by his daughter, Mrs. Arthur Orr. Earlier in the year the large carbon photographs of Leonardo da Vinci's "Mona Lisa" and Rembrandt's "Portrait of a Russian Nobleman" had been given to the club by Henry Field, to whom we were already indebted for the gift of the large engraving of Paul Delaroche's painting "The Hemacycle of the Beaux Arts" that has so long been a familiar adornment of the club rooms.

Although there was no slackening in the devotion of the members during this season or the next when Franklin

H. Head was our president, there was a marked falling off in the attendance, clearly attributable to the location of the club rooms. For the members who lived on the south side of the city it was ideal. But many more were residents of the north side or of the suburbs, and they did not find it so easy to get to the corner of Michigan Avenue and Van Buren Street, especially when, as often happened, the weather was inclement. In those days the North State Street cars ran only to Lake Street, and taxi-cabs were unknown. Consequently, when in the spring of 1891 it became apparent that the Art Institute would need to sell its building to provide a part of the funds to erect the building it now occupies, and had begun tentative negotiation for the cancellation of the club's lease, the committee on rooms and finance was instructed that, in the event of our removal, quarters nearer the center of the city should be selected for our use.

At the meeting held on December 8, 1890, General McClurg read a paper entitled "An American Soldier—Minor Milliken." A recital of the names of the forty-five members who listened to the paper affords such a vision of the meeting as nothing else could bring to mind. Named in the order in which they appear upon the record these were: Franklin Head, Fletcher S. Bassett, Henry H. Belfield, Clarence Burley, Thomas Dent, Henry Field, Dr. Charles Fuller, Charles W. Fullerton, Edward I. Galvin, Frank Gilbert, Daniel Goodwin, Frederick W. Gookin, Frederick Greeley, Samuel S. Greeley, Robert J. Hendricks, Porter Heywood, Homer N. Hibbard, Charles S. Holt, George Howland, Walter M. Howland, William H. Hubbard, James A. Hunt, Dr. James Nevins Hyde,

Elbridge Keith, Walter Larned, Bryan Lathrop, William McAndrew, Edward Mason, Henry Mason, Roswell H. Mason, James Norton, Ephraim Otis, Dr. William F. Poole, Rev. Theodore Prudden, Moses L. Scudder, Edwin Burritt Smith, David Swing, Lorado Taft, Charles H. Taylor, James J. Wait, Aldace F. Walker, Judge Waterman, Arthur B. Wells, Arthur D. Wheeler, and the Rev. Edward F. Williams. Truly it was a gathering of the faithful and what men they were! Almost without exception they were regular attendants at our meetings. Myself alone excepted, they seem to rise up before me as I write their names.

After the paper adjournment was had to the supper room where they grouped about the small tables in friendly intercourse. One of the groups made up, as I recall it, with Norton, Dr. Fuller, Ned Mason, Fred Greeley, Fletcher Bassett, and General McClurg as its nucleus, soon attracted many others until a large circle was formed of eager listeners to amazing fish stories. Norton, Fuller, and Mason, all three lovers of the Lake Superior and the Nipigon regions, vied with each other in relating their piscatorial adventures and achievements. Others joined in the recitals and the merriment was contagious. When the laughter evoked by one astounding tale after another had subsided and there was a moment's stillness, then it was that Thomas Dent told his famous fish story; his small voice was heard as he said very softly and slowly: "*I* went fishing once! I had a willow rod and a bent pin for a hook. I didn't catch anything!"

Chapter X

An unwritten law of the club which has been obeyed without infraction from the earliest days down to the present time is that the term of office of its presidents should be one year only, the brief first season of organization alone being excepted, or not counted. For the season of 1891–1892 Rev. Dr. Clinton Locke was elected its presiding officer. At the annual dinner in October, 1890, when Mr. Head delivered his inaugural address, Dr. Locke was one of the members called upon to make an after-dinner speech. He responded with a short address abounding in characteristic pleasantries none of which was intended to have any significance other than pure fun, but in the course of it he remarked that the Chicago Literary Club was the one place in Chicago where one could go and not hear the question asked: "How is beesness?" "These words," Sigmund Zeisler says, and his report of the occurrence is confirmed by Dr. Dudley and others, "were spoken with an intonation and accompanied by a gesture supposed to be characteristic of Jews. Emil G. Hirsch, deeply offended and aching for a chance to reply but loath to volunteer, got Julius Rosenthal to rise and propose that Dr. Hirsch be called upon for a speech. This having been done by the president, Dr. Hirsch, made an impassioned speech in which he resented what seemed to him Dr. Locke's assumption that sordid materialism was peculiar to or characteristic of the Jewish race. In a burst of eloquence

REVEREND CLINTON LOCKE

he traced the contribution of the Jews to the cultural possessions of mankind—to literature, art, science, philosophy, etc.—from the earliest times down to the present." Dr. Dudley says: "The speech of Dr. Hirsch was one of the most forceful and impassioned pieces of oratory I have ever heard. His eloquence was almost superhuman. Like Lincoln's speech at Gettysburg it was received in silence for the moment and was then followed by an outburst of prolonged applause. At this point there was no doubt where the sympathy of the club rested."

The sequel came a year later when Dr. Locke rose to deliver his inaugural address as president. "I hesitate to begin," were his opening words, "and I must be careful about what I say, bearing in mind how a year ago I got into trouble with my unfortunate little jeu (pronounced Jew) d'esprit." The laughter with which this witty neutralization of his faux pas was greeted fairly shook the room. "Dr. Locke's sally," says Rev. Charles F. Bradley, who was one of the members present, "had the form of an apology and the appearance of a new affront. But in effect it was like the plea of an irrepressible but thoroughly good-hearted and good-humored boy; as if he had said: 'You ought to have known me better than to have thought I meant anything offensive. It was a bit of rollicking fun. I am made that way. I can't help it and here I go again.'" That Dr. Locke's words were taken in that spirit by all his hearers the writer can testify, having in mind the broad smile by which his face was overspread as he uttered them. His extraordinarily keen sense of humor and the quickness of wit that accompanied it were perhaps his most salient characteristics. One thinks

of him as in many respects unlike any one else, yet as preordained by nature to be a clergyman. He was devoted to his church work, was an effective preacher, was zealous in the performance of his parochial duties, and was beloved by his parishioners. But the spirit of fun for which there was no outlet in the pulpit had to find expression elsewhere. He was a jolly companion, uncommonly fond of making jokes and swapping merry tales, and if they chanced to be a bit salacious that did not dull his enjoyment of them provided they were really amusing. The subject of his inaugural address was "The Making, Giving, and Receiving of Taffy." To assert that he wrote whereof he had intimate knowledge is not intended to imply any derogation, but should be taken as a recognition of the innate and unfailing tact with which he softened some of the asperities of intercourse with those with whom he came in contact.

Early in Dr. Locke's administration the question of whether the club should arrange to move from the Art Institute Building became so acute that the business meeting on November 23, 1891, was entirely given over to its consideration. Arthur D. Wheeler as chairman reported that the only rooms at all suited to the purposes of the club which the committee on rooms and finance had been able to find were in two office buildings then in process of erection, and were held at higher rentals than the club was then paying. Plans for the arrangement of the available space in both buildings were submitted, but the committee made no recommendation, not regarding the quarters obtainable in either building as satisfactory. In the general discussion that followed the relations

of the club to the Art Institute came up for consideration as it appeared that a sale of the Art Institute Building to the Chicago Club had practically been completed without any arrangement having been made for the cancellation of the lease held by the Chicago Literary Club, which would not expire until April 30, 1897, and on motion by James L. High it was "Resolved that it is the sense of this club that we are willing to surrender our present lease provided satisfactory quarters can be substituted for our present rooms upon such terms as to save this club substantially harmless from any loss during the remaining term of our lease."

During the remainder of the season the rooms question was frequently under discussion. Several meetings were devoted to its consideration and the rooms and finance committee made diligent efforts to solve it without success. The city was growing with great rapidity and in anticipation of the Columbian Exposition there was an active demand for all unoccupied space in well-located buildings in the central business district. As the end of the season drew near and the need of the Art Institute to have the question settled was urgent, finally on June 6, 1892, the board of directors of the club was authorized to surrender the lease to the Art Institute for the sum of ten thousand dollars, it being apparent that no smaller amount would save the club from loss, and the directors were given full authority to arrange for temporary or permanent quarters for the use of the club during the ensuing season. There was some feeling at the time that the club had not been quite fair to such a worthy institution as the Art Institute and had insisted upon needlessly

hard terms, but the experience of subsequent years has plainly shown that without the income derived from the investment of the proceeds of the lease and of the Crerar bequest, mounting rentals and other expenses would have necessitated raising the dues to a figure beyond the ability of some of our most desirable members to pay.

Gifts made to the club in the course of this season were a plaster cast from Jules Gelert's excellent bust of John Wellborn Root presented by Charles C. Curtiss, and a framed photograph of James Russell Lowell given by George A. Armour. On March 28 an amendment to the by-laws was adopted making the term of office of the members of the committee on arrangements and exercises begin immediately on the adjournment of the meeting at which they are elected. The literary feast provided at the meetings was fully up to the high standard set in previous years, but it would unduly expand this history to describe the papers in detail. One, however, because of its unique character cannot be passed without mention —the story entitled "Mr. Jones' Experiment" read by James Norton on May 2, 1892. The experiment consisted in always telling the plain unvarnished truth on all occasions and never resorting to even the whitest of white lies whatever might be the consequences of "letting the cat out of the bag," or of exposing sentiments that are ordinarily concealed. One day's experience proved enough to convince Mr. Jones that "the man who gives way to his sincerity as a regular habit is marked for destruction." This paper was printed in the memorial volume of "Addresses and Fragments in Prose and Verse," a copy of which is in the club library.

Concerning Beloved Members

Among the thirty-three members admitted during the last two years of our tenancy of the Art Institute Building Walter L. Fisher, Martin A. Ryerson, George E. Dawson, Ingolf K. Boyesen, Julian S. Mack, Dr. Charles J. Little, and William Rainey Harper became most closely identified with our organization. Ten of our members died within the two years. Of these the Rev. John C. Burroughs was one of the founders. Samuel Bliss and Henry T. Steele were among those who never missed a meeting that they were able to attend, and Steele's last thoughts were of his friends in the club he loved so well. George Driggs, though he had been a member during less than four years, had made an enduring impress upon the hearts of all of his fellows. John W. Root also, and Edwin H. Sheldon, Henry Field, Dr. Hosmer A. Johnson, and General William Emerson Strong, all men of mark and staunch supporters of the club, were good comrades and dear friends whom we grieved to lose. Doctor Johnson in especial had endeared himself to us, and those of us who were privileged to know him can never forget what manner of man he was, high-minded, clear-sighted, broadly sympathetic, dignified in bearing yet always affable; it was impossible to withhold respect for his mental attainments or to resist the attraction of his winning personality. General Strong had also made a warm place for himself in our hearts. As was well said by Colonel Jackson in the memorial biography written for the club, "He was a unique character: a noble type of the American citizen" and "the beau ideal of a soldier." In the Civil War his record was "gallant and captivating." In the club his magnetic personality was always inspiring: his jovial

good nature was of the contagious sort: his deeper interests were in literature, art, and music. Many of his fellow members deeply mourned his early death at the age of not quite fifty-one years. Not less keenly did the friends of John Wellborn Root feel when he died at the age of forty-one. It was not only that he was a man of rare attainments, an architect of unusual ability who had achieved wide fame and whose career gave promise of still greater things in the future: it was the man himself who was missed, the delightful companion to whom we were attached by the bonds of esteem and affection.

The opening of the season of 1892–1893 found the club without a home, and it is difficult to say where the meetings could have been held had not the directors of the University Club come to our rescue and offered us the use of the large dining room on the sixth floor of the building at 116–118 Dearborn Street, between Washington and Madison Streets which was then its club house. This courtesy was greatly appreciated and gladly accepted. At the time the offer was made negotiations were begun looking toward a more permanent arrangement. This could not be brought about unless the University Club were enabled to make some extensive changes in the building. Fortunately the Chicago Literary Club was in a position to assist, and on January 23, 1893, Lewis H. Boutell who was then the president of our club announced that the boards of directors of the two clubs had reached an agreement. To help the University Club to make the necessary alterations the Literary Club would lend it $14,000 for ten years at six per cent interest, the loan to be secured by the mortgage bonds of the University Club, and would be given a

ten years' lease of either the second or the third floor as it might elect, which would be divided into rooms in such manner as would best meet its needs, suitable provision being made for the termination of the lease and the payment of the loan in the event that the University Club should sell the building. As the changes in the building could not be made until May after the expiration of the leases held by tenants who occupied the second floor, the covenants were not finally ratified until April. Then the loan was made, and the fitting up and decorating of the new rooms were placed in charge of the writer of this history. Later, when the club received the Crerar legacy the loan to the University Club was increased to $20,000. It was repaid in 1906 when the sale of the building again compelled us to seek other quarters.

At one of the first meetings of this season it was the painful duty of President Boutell to announce the death of George Howland. From the beginning Howland had been the most familiar figure at our meetings. Besides the sense of personal loss felt by each one of us his passing away meant that without him the club could never be quite the same. Well did the authors of the memorial biography printed by the club say of him: "Perhaps no member of the Literary Club more appreciated its purposes and privileges, and more identified himself with all its interests than did our lamented friend George Howland. He was one of the founders of the club, and for nearly twenty years was the member most constant in attendance at its meetings, and ever ready to participate in the literary exercises. He had the affectionate regard of all the members who were drawn to him by his refined

and gentle nature, his charming social qualities and his wide and generous scholarship. The club bestowed on him its highest office. He was a man of rare accomplishments: and, by his life-work as educator, he secured a local and national reputation which reflects honor upon his associates in the club which he loved and with which he was closely identified."

Despite the convenient location of the University Club there was a further falling-off in the attendance at the meetings in the season of 1892–1893. As many of us were members of both clubs the absence of the home feeling that is so important was not marked. But in one way or another most of us were affected by the preparations for the Columbian Exposition and the many distractions incident thereto. As the University Club Building had to be closed while the alterations were being made, the season was ended with the meeting held on May 8, 1893, when Paul Shorey read a paper on "Dion Chrysostom" and Horatio Loomis Wait was elected president for the ensuing year.

During the season two more names were added to the roll of members deceased, those of Thomas F. Withrow and the Rev. John H. Worcester Jr. Both of these men were valued members who were deeply attached to the club. In the months between October 1, 1892, and May 1, 1893, only ten members were admitted, but among them were Edgar Addison Bancroft, Rev. William Horace Day, Frank O. Lowden, Sigmund Zeisler, and the Rev. Dr. William W. Fenn, all of whom became actively identified with the club and have contributed to its welfare in many ways.

Death of Edgar Bancroft

While the proof sheets of this book were being read, word came from Karuizawa, Japan, telling of the death of Mr. Bancroft. Although the date of this sad event does not fall within the period of the club's first fifty years, this history would not be properly rounded out unless a record of it and a tribute to the memory of Bancroft were included, for he was not only dearly loved and highly esteemed by his fellow members, but he was one of those with whom they must always feel proud to have been associated. He was elected a member of the club on November 28, 1892, just eight days later than his thirty-fifth birthday and only a short time after he had come to Chicago from Galesburg, Illinois, where he was born and where, after his graduation from Knox College in 1878 and from Columbia University Law School in 1880, he had attained an enviable reputation as a lawyer and as an accomplished and effective public speaker. Alert, affable, vivacious, and having a keen sense of humor, he quickly made a place for himself in the club, and during several seasons he was a regular and most welcome attendant at our meetings. Gradually, however, as the years went on, the pressure of professional duties and absence from the city made his attendance less and less frequent, greatly to his regret and ours; but the thoughtful papers with which he favored us from time to time, as well as words spoken by him to the writer, testified to his interest in and his attachment to the club which continued to the end of his life.

The high honors that came to Edgar Bancroft in his later years were richly deserved. His career as a lawyer was a distinguished one and brought him national fame.

To whatever he undertook he gave the best that was in him; close study, penetrating insight, unremitting care. Mental integrity, steadfastness, and sympathetic understanding of his fellows, were among his most salient characteristics. And, while tenaciously adhering to opinions that he believed to be well grounded, he always strove to preserve an open mind, free from petty prejudice and misjudgment. These qualities inspired confidence in all with whom he came in contact; and his magnetic personality and courteous bearing won for him many close friendships with men of the highest type.

In selecting Mr. Bancroft to be the Ambassador from the United States to Japan, President Coolidge made an exceptionally wise choice. No man could have been better fitted for the post than he: none could have acquitted himself with more credit or greater honor to his country than he did in the all too brief period that he held it before his life was cut short by an ailment from which he had long been a sufferer. His death called forth many expressions of grief from the people to whom he had been accredited. The Premier, Viscount Kato, spoke of it as "a staggering blow." The Foreign Minister, Baron Shidehara, said it "could not be described as anything but tragic," and he added: "During his services here he not only endeared himself to all with whom he came in contact, by his sympathy, enthusiasm, and readiness to accept other points of view than his own, but he won universal respect by the clearness of his mind and the steadiness of his purpose." In the tributes the Japanese paid to his memory all precedents were broken. The funeral services in St. Andrews Pro-Cathedral were at-

tended by the Imperial Princes, the Premier and Cabinet Ministers, and many others. When the casket containing his body was taken to the Tokyō railway station to be transported to Yokohama and thence to America, arrayed along the line of march were the regiments forming the entire division of the Imperial body-guard, save the lancers who led the cortege as an escort of honor, and the casket was carried into the station through the entrance reserved for members of the Imperial family. And as the cruiser bearing it sailed away, "a series of clear notes" by an unseen bugler, "the Japanese military salute to one who has died in the service of his country, echoed across Tokyō Bay."

Of all the words that have been writen about Bancroft since his death, none are more touching than those penned by a writer in the New York Times, who must have known him well. They are also so apt that the present writer feels that they should have a place here, and they are therefore, quoted in extenso.

The body of Bancroft is today being borne on a catafalque high above the waves on a Japanese cruiser across the Pacific. Bancroft was of the highest intellectual ability and of the deepest human sympathy. In his prize oration on "The Loneliness of Genius," he used the figure of the eagle soaring alone. He had a genius that would have given him a lofty loneliness had he chosen to live apart in the realm of a purely intellectual life, but he was a great humanist at heart; he loved the comradeship of men and was ready to give himself even beyond the limit of his strength for the public good. He never sought office for himself, but he was a fearless fighter for the causes in which he believed.

He is being borne by the Japanese to whom he went on his high mission, as was King Arthur upon the "dusky barge," not, however, to the island valley of Avalon,

Where falls not hail or rain or any snow
Nor ever winds blow loudly,

but back to that windy, rain and snow-swept valley lying in the heart of his own country. To it his death has bound the little island empire whose people he made his friends, and so the friends of the United States. It is a moving answer that the Japanese have made to the America that sent its squadron to knock at the closed door of Japan seventy-three year ago. More effective for the peace of the world than all the visitations of friendly war fleets is the voyage of this lonely cruiser with its one home-bound passenger.

Tennyson's "Morte d'Arthur" has given the lines with which best to describe his home-coming:

And all the people cried
"Arthur is come again: he cannot die."
Then those that stood upon the hills behind
Repeat, "Come again, and thrice as far,"
And, further inland, voices echo'd—"Come
With all good things and war shall be no more."

Chapter XI

WHEN the season of 1893–1894 opened with the annual reunion and dinner on October 2, 1893, the new club rooms on the second floor of the University Club Building were ready for occupancy. The dinner was served in the large room on the Dearborn Street front. This room which was nearly square had windows on its east and south sides, and in the center of the north wall there was a large fireplace with an elaborate yellow birch mantel designed for us by Joseph L. Silsbee, which with its paneled chimney-breast covering extended to the ceiling. Ordinarily this room was the assembly and reading room, and the great round table, described in an earlier chapter, was placed near its center and was covered with periodicals. The audience room which was of not much more than half the size of the other, extended across the building at the rear, and by a dumb-waiter in the northwest corner, was connected with the University Club kitchen. Opening from the corridor that connected these rooms were, at the south, a small committee room and a commodious coat room, and, at the north, the elevator and staircase entrances.

In these rooms we were comfortably housed for thirteen years. Only toward the end of our tenancy did they, for special reasons, become no longer desirable. To recite in detail all the occurrences of these years would fill a large volume. Some of them, however, call for specific mention. Among the notable meetings of the season when

Major Wait was our president, was the "short-story night" in charge of Major Joseph Kirkland when he delighted us with a tale entitled "The World's Congress of Cripples," Dr. Emilius Dudley gave an account of "A Historical Gambling Debt," and Professor Swing read "A True Love-Story": others were the meetings when Henry Sherman Boutell read his paper entitled "A Deserted Village," and when Ingolf K. Boyesen talked about "Some Norwegian Story-tellers." At the latter, the plan for selecting and printing papers read before the club, which has since been followed, was presented. Then on March 19, 1894, the club celebrated its twentieth anniversary. Several members gave reminiscences of early happenings and Edward Mason read a short paper, nearly all of which by free quotation has been incorporated in this history. Two poems were written for the occasion. One by Charles Norman Fay was entitled:

THOU ART TWENTY YEARS OF AGE,
MY LADY LITERARY

INVOCATION

And thou art twenty years of age,
My Lady Literary,
And didst thy slaves turn down the page,
And fall to making merry?
Well, so we will. Have thou thy way—
Give me a glass of wine
And let my fancy backward stray
My reveries divine.

QUESTION

How trips the light fantastic toe
Of twenty years away!

Poem by Norman Fay

How green the summers come and go,
While men grow old and gray!
Dost thou not mind those good old days
When Huntington was here—
Those early Masons and MacVeaghs,
Whom once thou heldst so dear?
Art not ashamed, thou lissome lass,
Whose twenties come to-night,
To look so boldly in thy glass
And blush with such delight
To see thyself still young and fair,
Still full of joy untold,
Nor feel one pang, nor own one care,
For lovers growing old,
For lovers dead, for lovers gone,
For lovers all forgot?
Canst thou not make one little moan
For friend remembered not?

ANSWER

Full well I mind those ancient flirts
Who tried to toy with me,
And gave a hundredth of their hearts—
('Tis much the same with thee.)
I never was their only love
In all this flaunting town,
Nor were they mine, by heavens above,
So cease that jealous frown.
The Greeks, thou knowest, had their "Lit"
Two thousand years ago.
They're dead and gone, and what of it!
Their rhythmic measures flow
Through lips and minds of many men,
Therewith they woo me still,
And sing their love songs o'er again,
Just as they ever will.
I'm not a woman, tho' my heart
Hath room for millions more;
I am not owned by this small part

Of earth, within this door;
No walls shall be my narrow bound,
No century my age;
But while the wheel of heaven goes 'round,
And all the world's a stage,
Till from the scene of time and sense
All actors pass away,
I am the eternal *Audience*
For whom you puppets play.
And still men worship at my shrine,
Still am I young and fair,
Still do they hail me as divine
Or curse me in despair.
Changeful perhaps from day to day,
Unchanging in the end,
Wouldst *thou* be actor in the play
Then hear me, fretful friend.

When thro' long years I've marked thee well,
And thou a loved thing art,
Not all the gates of heaven and hell
Can bar thee from my heart.
So doubt no more. Reel off thy rhymes,
And when years hence, some say
These are not like the good old times
Of Mason and MacVeagh,
When Macdonell was here and Swing
And Harry Huntington,
Tell them it's quite the same old thing,
And even better done.
The literature will be no worse,
The fun will be as good.
The chap that furnishes the verse
Must then, as now, saw wood.
That portraits of your honest selves
Will terrify the hall,
And even books surprise the shelves
That patient line the wall.
That Gookin still will come to mind
In script, vignette, or text,

That, lost in this world, ye shall find
Your Furness in the next.
That Dante's dead, and Sophocles,
And no one makes ado,
That what befell such swells as these
Is good enough for you.
And last, to sum my sermon's sense,
And give all comfort, say
That where there is an *Audience*
There'll always be a play.

REVERIE

Ah gentle lady, sayst thou so,
Good night then; All the same
It does me wondrous good to know—
Thou'rt such an ancient dame.
And yet thou look'st so very fair
And seem'st so very young—
But I have talked too much, I swear,
Give me a drink that's strong.

The poem by Dr. James Nevins Hyde should also have a place in this chronicle.

A SPRIG OF ROSEMARY

"There's rosemary, that's for remembrance!"

At evening, in the mart of the great town,
Where the Lake meets the land,
My newest friend, the Year, with me sat down;
I held him by the hand.

"Go not" I cried, "for all the rest have passed—
Twenty were they, all told—
How swiftly from me sped! till at the last
Only this hand to hold!"

"Defer for but a space thy speedy flight!—
Pause on the murmurous stream

Which bore the others toward perpetual night—
Give me an hour to dream—"

"To bring again in dreams these that were mine,
The friends each twelvemonth told;
Some read; some sang; some brought from forth the mine,
Ore finer than fine gold!"

"And some—but now, the voices of the dead
Spoke to me in their wise!
But now, I gathered truth of what they said!—
Asked of their answering eyes!—"

"Drank, ate at the same board, here in this place—
Shared in their hopes and fears—"
Speech failed me further; and from my wet face
My comrade wiped the tears!

He led me forth and straightway for me found
What friends the others knew;
Some read; some sang; they sate the board around;
They digged the mine anew!

Passed then a queen with visage fair and meek;
Beneath his casque, the face
Shewed of a knight; in Sparta a proud Greek
Harangued the populace!

Jurists wrote law; and there were fought again
Battles on land and sea;
Ophelia with a tender face of pain
Offered her rosemary!

The twenty lived; and to the lettered page
Of books my steps they led,
With a charmed company of every age;—
And I was comforted!

No less than thirty-two members were admitted during this season, a record equaled only in the earliest years. And for the only time in our history the number

on the resident list reached the full quota of two hundred and fifty. This was not long maintained, for, before the season ended we had lost by death five dearly beloved members: Thomas W. Grover, Fletcher S. Bassett, Dr. William F. Poole, Dr. Charles Gilman Smith, and Major Kirkland. Even after the lapse of thirty years we cannot think of these men without a pang that they were called from us so soon. The club owes much to them, and especially to Dr. Poole, for his influence in shaping its original policy. As Edward Mason said of him in the memorial biography printed by the club:

"If he was a man to be admired for his attainments, still more was he to be loved for his character, which was formed for friendship. Impatient of shallow and trifling natures, it was not easy for all to approach him on familiar terms, but those once admitted to his friendship he held in a life-long intimacy. His personality still seems to pervade this place and all the places where he was best known, so that one thinks of him as of a friend absent on a journey. When death shall have extinguished these personal memories and associations he will continue to be known as he rightfully expected finally to be known, by the writings which he published."

To those of us who knew the club while these men were living this will not seem an overstatement. And with memories of Dr. Poole there will come to mind equally vivid recollections of Dr. Charles Smith and Major Kirkland. Both were men of unforgettable individuality. As unlike as possible in personal appearance, bearing, and manner of speech, as well as in vocation, they were yet alike in that both were distinguished by innate force

of character, gentleness of spirit, and remarkable freedom from rancor. Both also were endowed with a keen sense of humor and capacity for strong friendship. They were indeed good comrades, tried and true, whom their many friends in the club missed sadly when they were taken away.

Lieutenant Bassett was also a man of fine character and social charm but his connection with the club was too short for the formation of the deep ties that doubtless would have bound him to many had his life been spared a little longer. Of Tom Grover, the writer can only say that no words could possibly put him before those who never knew him, and that his memory is enshrined in the hearts of those who did know him.

In May, 1894, William Eliot Furness was elected president. A few days before the meetings were resumed after the summer recess, death took from the club another of its most loved and honored members, Professor David Swing. The story of his life is briefly told in the memorial biography printed by the club. In it the authors while expressing the admiration we all had for his rare intellectual endowment, for "the breadth of view, the profound scholarship, the exquisite mastery of language, the literary touch, the dainty wit and sarcasm and the sovereign poetic fancy which irradiated all" of his writings, well said that to his many friends "it was his heart that was greatest. These knew most the breadth of his love and charity, the purity of his thought and life. They saw most of the genial wit and sarcasm, exquisite and unique as that of Charles Lamb, but ever without sting or bitterness. For them a great light has gone out, and the

world which has been enriched and made beautiful by this benignant presence can to them be nevermore the same." Well may we be proud that his name is inscribed upon our membership roll, that he valued the association with congenial spirits which this club gave him as among the greatest joys that he knew, and that for the club much of his finest literary work was done.

The only notable thing about the season of 1894–1895 was a marked increase in the attendance. For the first five months of the next season Rev. Dr. John H. Barrows was our president, but at the end of February, 1896, having decided to make a trip around the world he resigned and Ephraim A. Otis was elected to fill the vacancy for the remainder of the year. The most striking feature of what was a most successful season was a series of symposiums by business men, lawyers, architects, clergymen, physicians, journalists, teachers, and gentlemen of leisure, one on each of the eight months of the club year, an innovation that gave much appreciated variety to the literary exercises.

In 1896–1897 General George W. Smith was our presiding officer. It was a season that passed smoothly and without any occurrences out of the ordinary. Mention must be made, however, of the meeting held in March, 1897, in memory of James Sager Norton who had died on the 17th of the preceding September after a long illness attended by great suffering. At this meeting many tributes were made to his noble qualities of mind and heart and many of his brilliant and witty sayings were recalled. This it was felt was in keeping with what he would have wished, for even while racked by agonizing pain his

humor and sparkling wit did not desert him, and "to the end he retained his clear intellectual faculties and his interest in his friends and their affairs." It was not only the brilliance of his intellect that made us so fond and so proud of him. To quote the language of the memorial biography printed by the club: "Beyond his quaint humor, keen wit, and good fellowship, his sound judgment, absolute integrity and the justness of his views endeared him to all those who knew him well." The club will always be under deep obligation to him for his part in its continued success and the maintenance of its high literary standard.

Under the presidency of General Joseph B. Leake the club had another highly enjoyable season in 1897–1898. A paper by Frederic W. Root entitled "The Real American Music" gave so much pleasure when he read it in October that by special request he repeated it at the ladies' night meeting a month later. On November 1 our first president Rev. Robert Collyer made us another visit, gave a few recollections of the founding of the club and presented to us the portrait of himself which has ever since hung upon our walls. It was painted by Percival de Luce and is a replica of another that he painted in 1882 and therefore represents Mr. Collyer as he was at the age of fifty-nine.

In arranging the Scheme of Exercises for this season it was thought that it would be well to enliven the programme by injecting a little fun into it. Accordingly one evening in November was devoted to the telling of "Fish Stories," in which seventeen members took part. For this meeting, instead of the usual post-card announcing the

exercises, a special card of larger size was mailed to the members. It was printed on pink cardboard and bore a sketch by Irving K. Pond, of a whale swimming in a sea of lies, and, standing on the beach in the foreground, a modern Jonah shouting the tale of his deliverance. This shocked the sensibilities of a few of our members who regarded it as sacrilegious; but by most of our number it was rightly looked upon and enjoyed as only a bit of pure fun.

On February 28, 1898, "Ein Schmierer-kunst-bildfest" was held. This took the form of an exhibition of more or less comic "Expressionist pictures" drawn or painted, with only a few exceptions, by members of the club. After listening to three whimsical papers on "The Entire History of Art," "Some Local Discoveries and Applications of Art," and "The Last Expression of Art," the members and their guests adjourned to the assembly room to view the pictures which were displayed upon screens that had been erected around three sides of the room. A catalogue called an "Exposé of Exceptional Expressionism" had been printed and copies were given to all present. In it the pictures "not to be spoken of elsewhere lest the dignity of the club be derogated," were all attributed to members who had nothing to do with their making, and the descriptions were accompanied by facetious comments with the names of members who did not write them appended thereto. To give a little idea of their character one of these descriptions is here reprinted. It is regrettable that with it a reproduction of the picture cannot also be given. It was a standing figure of a gorgeously dressed woman.

POND, IRVING KANE

Pupil of Angelo and Wrenn (now dead): has been known to speak well of the works of these gentlemen and of Ictinus (who also is dead). Elève du Gymnase Y. M. C. A., where he received a black eye and other decorations at the January Salon, 1898.

30 AN ELIZABETH–ANN MANSHUN.

"This is the principal exposé of one of our most notorious painter architects. While as a picture it may be a work of art, as an architectural composition it is a flat failure. The fenestration is frivolous and the massing mountainous. The pattern in the frieze is too warm in tone and besides it is misplaced. It would be more appropriate under a bay window or just above the underpinning. Manshun! Why shun? Why not 'pity, then embrace?' That is the attitude of the public toward architecture—not pity, but embrace—swallow with relish any truck, however tasteless. Elizabeth-Ann! Wherein lies the appropriateness? Why not, rather, Yvette-Susanne? Pooh, Pooh, Pah!

—*Clarence A. Burley.*"

This exhibition was so successful and caused so much merriment that it was kept in place for a fortnight and was visited daily during that period by many of the members and their friends.

The outstanding feature of the next season, that of 1898–1899 when Judge Henry V. Freeman was the president, was the meeting on March 13, 1899, when ninety-five members and two guests gathered to celebrate the twenty-fifth anniversary of the founding of the club. Personal recollections of the members and happenings in the bygone days were given in papers by Dr. James Nevins Hyde and Judge Edward O. Brown, in addresses by William M. R. French and Franklin H. Head, and in an amusing letter from Major Henry A. Huntington. All of these have been utilized in the preparation of this history and whenever possible the writers' and speakers'

words have been quoted. Alas, neither Edward G. Mason, James L. High, General George W. Smith, Lewis H. Boutell, nor Daniel L. Shorey were present at this meeting, all of them having died earlier in the month or in the preceding October and January. The death of Ned Mason did not come to us as a surprise for he had been broken in health for some time, but it sorely grieved his many friends in the club which he had such a large part in founding and which he loved so dearly. Mason was pre-eminently a club-able man. He was truly a prince of good fellows, intellectually alert, keen, quick witted, widely read, scholarly in his tastes, deeply appreciative of the niceties of literature, and not lacking in sense of humor. He was always ready to do his full share in writing papers for the club and in making addresses when occasion required, and this he never failed to do in a way that shed luster upon the club and upon himself. His interest in the history of Illinois led him to undertake most thorough and careful investigation of imperfectly known early periods and happenings, and it is much to be regretted that business cares and responsibilities left him insufficient leisure to carry these investigations further and to make possible the complete history of the state he was so well fitted to write. But when he passed away it was not because of the unfinished tasks that we mourned; it was because the tender ties that bound us to one that we loved and esteemed had been severed, and we should never again be cheered by his kindly presence at our Monday evening gatherings.

In what regard the members of the club held Mr. High has already been related. General Smith, Mr. Boutell, and Mr. Shorey were also men whom we revered and had

honored with the highest office in our gift. Their sterling qualities and genial presence bound us to them by the strongest ties. This can be said also of Colonel Charles Wilder Davis whose name with theirs had to be transferred to the roll of members deceased in the same year. And he too had many warm friends in the club which he had joined only the year before. To Daniel Lewis Shorey the club owes much. He was one of the earliest and always one of the most faithful and devoted members. From the beginning he strove to hold the club to the highest standard, and in his own life he exemplified the value of the things of the spirit, of worthy and inspiring thought, and of the joys that the best literature holds for those who have learned to appreciate it.

During the next seven seasons the club pursued "the even tenor of its way," giving great pleasure to all who were connected with it. Many brilliant papers were read and there was no flagging in the rare good fellowship that has ever been its charm. But of events that should be specially mentioned there were very few. Of the season of 1899–1900 it may be noted that toward its end an amendment to the by-laws was adopted shortening the club season by doing away with the June meetings. And at the meeting held on October 9, 1899, the streets adjacent to the University Club were so blocked by crowds of people waiting to see a procession that only twenty-one members succeeded in getting to the club rooms. Many others failed in their attempts, and the essayist, Henry Sherman Boutell, reported that he made several futile efforts before he finally managed, with a policeman's assistance, to reach the alley at the rear of the

building and then with some difficulty crawled through a small window into the coal cellar from which after pausing at one of the lavatories he made his way upstairs.

In this year when Major George Laban Paddock was the president, we lost by death only one member, Norman Williams, but he was another of the good fellows and cherished comrades of the early years. In the succeeding year we were saddened by the death of five choice spirits to whom we were deeply attached: General Alexander C. McClurg, Colonel Huntington W. Jackson, Charles W. Fullerton, Aldace F. Walker, and Samuel H. Wright. Better friends than were these men we never had. Fullerton's love for the club found expression in a bequest to buy books for our library. McClurg and Jackson were first-year members who were ever eager in their efforts to promote the welfare of the club in all ways that they could. Until they were incapacitated by mortal illness they were most constant in their attendance. To come to the meetings whenever possible was recognized by them as an obligation that every member owes to his fellows. And it was because they and others of their kind did come, that the meetings were so delightful. The five whose names have just been mentioned were all rare men. It is regrettable that of Colonel Jackson alone, a memorial biography was printed. The omission does not signify failure to appreciate the worth of the others nor any lack of affection for them, but only this, that after the tribute to Jackson had been printed it was found necessary for financial reasons to give up the custom of printing these biographies. At that time no one had thought that they might without much expense be printed in the year books.

In what regard General McClurg was held has been related in a previous chapter. Colonel Jackson also was greatly beloved. His manly qualities, courtly yet modest bearing, inflexible integrity, and gracious manner could not fail to impress all who were brought in contact with him. In the Civil War he had served with distinction. As a lawyer he attained high standing. The reason why his name does not appear in the list of presidents of the club is that he always declined to accept the nominations that were tendered him again and again.

In 1900–1901, Samuel Sewall Greeley, another of our early members, a man of noble character, who by his sturdy independence, simple dignity, and unfailing courtesy won the hearts of many friends and held their allegiance through the exceptionally long span of his life, was president of the club. The winter of 1900–1901 was a severe one. In February a great accumulation of ice was piled high by the waves along the west shore of Lake Michigan. The fantastic shapes of some of the ice mounds afforded enterprising photographers an unusual opportunity, and some of our members will recall with pleasure the "Report on Recent Explorations in the Sub-Polar Regions of Cook County, with Ethnographic Notes upon the Tribes Inhabiting the Mountainous Portions Thereof," illustrated with views, maps, and specimens, by Frederick Greeley and Dr. Charles Gordon Fuller, which was presented at the meeting held on April 22, 1901. The next meeting was a ladies' night when Clarence Burley read "An Essay in Æsthetic Culture," illustrated with lantern slides from pictures drawn by two members of the club caricaturing the titles of all the papers read or

still to be read during the season. An illustrated catalogue was printed and the pictures were exhibited in the club rooms, but the exhibition was not as successful as the one held in 1898.

Until 1901 the club library which had been started in 1888 at the instance of Dr. William F. Poole when we moved into the rooms in the Art Institute Building, consisted chiefly of works of reference and bound volumes of periodicals, with a few books by members of the club presented by their authors. When, in December 1900, Charles W. Fullerton who had been a faithful member for nearly twenty years, passed away, it was learned that by his will he had given the club a legacy of five hundred dollars "to buy books for the library." This led to the purchase from time to time of desirable works, and a little later, to the making of an effort to form a collection, as complete as possible, of books and pamphlets written by our members. This collection, though far from complete, has now grown to quite respectable proportions and is rightly regarded as a treasured possession. It should be added to whenever books by our members, of which we do not have copies, can be acquired.

Edwin Burritt Smith was president of the club in 1901–1902. His inaugural address entitled "The Confused West: a Literary Forecast" was printed in the memorial volume of his "Essays and Addresses" published by A. C. McClurg & Co. in 1909. No very notable events occurred during that season or the following when Clarence Burley was the presiding officer. In 1903-1904 Judge Arba Nelson Waterman was our president. An innovation that proved highly successful was a series of four

informal dinners in as many months. These were served in what had heretofore been the audience room but had then been turned into a supper room, the large assembly room being used for the literary exercises notwithstanding the annoyance of street noises which were much in evidence. In that front room twenty-nine members were assembled on the evening of April 25, 1904, and William Morton Payne was reading a paper on "Literary Criticism in the United States" when fire broke out in the shaft of the dumb-waiter in the rear room. The blaze was a threatening one but fortunately it was extinguished before much damage was done. In the few minutes before the firemen arrived, and when it appeared that the building was doomed, an effort was made to save some of the club property. George C. Howland carried to the Tribune Building for safety the large portrait of his uncle George Howland, which had been given to the club by him and his uncle Walter M. Howland in 1894. The portraits of ex-presidents Collyer and Larned were by Morton Hull and Irving Pond carried across Dearborn Street to a saloon where they were bestowed for the night. So far as the Literary Club was concerned, the damage caused by the fire and the firemen was confined to the rear room. The decorations were ruined, the carpet was badly soiled and wet, and various small articles were lost or injured. Chief among the things lost was the historic gavel made from a piece of the keel of the U. S. ship "Kearsarge" which was given to the club by Lieutenant Fletcher S. Basett and had been used at our meetings for fifteen years or more.

Among the members taken from the club by death

during 1903 and 1904 were two ex-presidents, Clinton Locke and Brooke Herford, who had removed from Chicago in 1882, first to Boston and thence, in 1892, to London. And in September, 1903, we had suffered another grievous loss in the death of Henry Demarest Lloyd, who had been a member since June, 1874. Lloyd was a man who was animated by high aims which he pursued with unflinching devotion and to which he gave his life. His heart went out in deepest sympathy to those of his fellows whom he looked upon not as sufferers from their own shortcomings but as the victims of a wrong social system; and he felt it his mission to plead their cause with all his might. He was an earnest student, a close thinker, and an effective writer and speaker. His style was vigorous and incisive and he was a master of telling phrase. These qualities alone were enough to gain for him a wide audience. His fame, indeed, was world-wide. In the club he had many warm friends and admirers. All of the members respected his integrity of mind and purpose so highly that whether the remedies for social ills that he advocated seemed to them worthy of consideration or hopelessly futile, they were always willing to listen to him attentively. His absorption in a serious purpose did not prevent him from being a delightful companion but it did undermine his health and caused him to pass away when he should have been just in his prime.

The season of 1904–1905, when Frederic W. Root was president, was a brilliant one. At the ladies' night on October 31, 1904, Hiromichi Shugio, the Japanese Commissioner for the Louisiana Purchase Exposition held that year in St. Louis, was our guest and read a paper

on "The Japanese Exhibits" at that exposition. Another ladies' night meeting was held on January 30, 1905, when William Rainey Harper read a paper entitled "Semitic Legal Literature as Illustrated by the Code of Hammurabi." The informal dinners of the preceding season had given so much satisfaction that the custom was continued during this season and the next. At one of them, on November 7, 1904, a silver loving cup was presented to the club by George H. Holt. The next dinner, on December 5, was made memorable by the symposium on "Religious Views" which followed it: President Root made an introductory address; Edward O. Brown read "A Catholic's Contribution"; L. Wilbur Messer set forth "Fundamental Religious Truths as Applied in Life"; Louis F. Post gave "A Non-ecclesiastical Confession of Religious Faith"; and Joseph Stolz offered "The Message of Judaism to the Twentieth Century." These papers attracted so much attention that in April they were printed by the club. In May we were saddened by the death of Julius Rosenthal, a member whom we all held in the highest regard and affection. He was a man of the purest character. His devotion to the higher things of the spirit was constant throughout his life and was an inspiration to all with whom he came in contact. No one who was privileged to know him can ever forget his gentle manner and personal charm, nor the quiet dignity that was the outward expression of the inner man, and which always commanded both admiration and respect.

The last meeting of the season was devoted to consideration of the affairs of the club and its policy past and present. The movement then on foot for a new build-

ing for the University Club had progressed so far as to make it probable that before long it would become necessary to seek other quarters for the Literary Club. In the discussion of club customs and policy one member aroused a storm of protest by advocating a radical change which should take the form of more active participation in public affairs, and Sigmund Zeisler was warmly applauded when he expressed the sentiment of almost all who were present, that "the greatest charm and value of the club is that it does not stand for any idea or propaganda whatsoever."

The season of 1905–1906 was, like many others, notable for the variety and interest of the papers that were read. And the annual reunion and dinner on October 9, 1905, when George H. Holt delivered his inaugural address as president, was made memorable by the presence of Rev. Robert Collyer who had come from New York by special invitation to attend the meeting. "With all his old time pathos and fervor" he addressed us "making us feel that we were still the comrades and friends of the bygone days" of which he gave delightful reminiscences. He was then nearly eighty-three, but mentally and physically vigorous, and his stalwart figure, rugged features, engaging smile and contagious enthusiasm made the same impression upon his hearers that they always did when he was with us. As it turned out this was his last visit to Chicago though he lived for seven years thereafter.

At the informal dinner on November 6, 1905, President Holt announced that the speakers would be limited to exactly five minutes each and he introduced what he

called "the automatic chairman" a clock which could be set at the beginning of a speech and would ring an alarm bell when five minutes had elapsed. This helped to make the discussions lively. By this time the University Club Building project was well under way and our committee on rooms and finance was seeking other quarters for us. At the business meeting in November, Frederick Greeley, the chairman, reported that it had not succeeded in finding any that would serve. On the evening of March 12, however, when Bishop Cheney read his paper on "The Second Norman Conquest of England," President Holt announced that the space (about 2200 square feet) on the sixth floor of the Orchestra Building on Michigan Avenue, occupied during the past year by the McCormick estate, had been leased by the club at a rental of $2,900 a year for four years. He also announced that negotiations were pending for the exchange of this space for other space on the eighth floor of the building.

The last meeting of our thirteen years' occupancy of the rooms in the old University Club Building was the ladies' night, April 30, 1906, when Paul Shorey read a paper entitled "Some Modernisms of the Ancients." On account of our removal to the new quarters, the meeting scheduled for May 7 had to be omitted; but a week later thirty-five members gathered in the rooms in the Orchestra Building which were not yet in order, and President Holt announced that negotiations with the agents of the building looking toward an exchange of the space on the sixth floor for equal space on the eighth floor and the construction during the summer of an assembly hall for the joint use of the Chicago Literary Club and the Cax-

ton Club had progressed so far that most of the details had been arranged. He then made the sad announcement of the death of Edwin Burritt Smith and stated that a memorial meeting in his honor would be held on Sunday May 20, at the University Congregational Church.

To many of our members the death of Mr. Smith brought poignant sorrow. Their relations with him had been unusually close and the friendship thus engendered was founded upon deep affection and esteem. The club had been glad to honor him with its highest office. He was a singularly self-sacrificing, courageous, and public-spirited man. The best that was in him he gave freely and fully to the service of the community; his early death was a public misfortune as well as a severe blow to those privileged to know him intimately. His firm grip upon abiding principles gave enduring value to the papers and addresses upon municipal and national affairs which he wrote, and the volume in which they were published in 1909 deserves to be widely known. A copy of it is in the club library.

On May 28, 1906, by invitation of President Holt, the meeting which was the last of the season was held at the Onwentsia Club in Lake Forest, where seventy-four members were his guests at dinner. At this meeting Franklin MacVeagh was elected president for the ensuing year; Eugene E. Prussing read "Some Personal Reminiscences of Edwin Burritt Smith" and Horace Martin read a paper on "American Literary Criticism."

Chapter XII

THE rooms in the Orchestra Building had been chosen not because they were what we wanted but because the rooms committee had failed to find an entirely suitable suite elsewhere in a location that would meet all requirements and at a rental within our means. During the latter years of the club's occupancy of the rooms in the University Club Building there was much open expression of dissatisfaction with them, admirably suited to our purposes as they were in many respects. This dissatisfaction was frequently alleged as a reason for not attending the meetings, and finally became so marked that our migration took place a year or more earlier than was necessary. The expectation when the quarters in the Orchestra Building were taken, that an arrangement could be consummated for an exchange for space on the eighth floor adapted for the joint use of the Literary Club and the Caxton Club proved to be a vain one, as the agents of the building refused to make terms that the clubs could accept. Not until August were the negotiations terminated. Then it became necessary to see what could be done to fit up the space we held under lease. At first glance it seemed impossible to make it available for our use. The problems it presented were many, but happily Irving Pond who was engaged to wrestle with them succeeded in solving them all, and, after a lot of hard work they were ready for occupancy when the season opened. The rooms could not be made

READING ROOM OF THE CLUB, 1910–1924

entirely satisfactory, but unlike those from which we had moved, which had become hopelessly dirty, they were clean, and with a competent woman as housekeeper and custodian they were well kept. Here it may be recorded that Mrs. Mary Green who was then engaged and has been continuously employed by the club ever since has been and still is a most faithful and efficient servant.

It was not possible to hold the annual reunions and dinners in these rooms. Therefore these meetings, at which the inaugural addresses of President MacVeagh, and of his successors in the following years, Charles L. Hutchinson and Bishop Charles Edward Cheney, were delivered, were held in the dining room of the University Club. And the meeting on October 9, 1909, when President Edward O. Brown delivered his inaugural address, was held at the Cliff Dwellers.

The four years of our occupancy of the quarters in the Orchestra Building were pleasant despite the obvious fact that the rooms were not satisfactory. Of the meetings the only one decidedly out of the ordinary was that on December 13, 1909, when George H. Holt read a paper entitled "Painting by Sunlight," and was followed by his and the club's guest F. E. Ives, the inventor of the three-color process, who told the story of color-photography and with the aid of several lanterns exhibited its results. Mr. Holt's paper, however, was only one of many notable ones that were read during these years. William Morton Payne's "A Quarter Century of English Literature" was printed by the club. Others, equally worthy of that distinction, written by members, whom happily we still have with us, will readily be recalled by those

who heard them read. One of the things that stand out most conspicuously when we think of the evenings spent in those rooms was the part played by Pliny Smith in making the meetings enjoyable. Always first to hasten to the supper room when the literary exercises were over and to take an accustomed place at a round table in one corner, he contrived to draw about him a congenial company and so to stimulate the spirit of good fellowship as to make seats at the table eagerly coveted. And many for whom there were not enough seats were wont to stand close by and take part in the merriment.

In 1907 and 1908 several names were added to the roll of members deceased. Two of these were the names of early members who were greatly missed by all of us who knew them well. Major Henry Alonzo Huntington, whose last years had been saddened by a tragedy in his family, died in July, 1907, in his home in Versailles, France. Almost a year later John G. Shortall passed away. Mr. Shortall was possessed of marked personal magnetism. This, together with his unfailing good humor, his bluff, hearty manner, spirit of comradeship, and intellectual acumen, made him a general favorite. Until failing health and absence from the city prevented he was constant in his attendance at our meetings, and was always ready to take part in the literary exercises. The papers he read before the club were well written and were listened to with deep interest.

Early in the season of 1909-1910 the committe on rooms and finance of which Charles C. Curtiss was the chairman, was instructed to find other quarters for the club. Various buildings were examined for their suita-

bility and a proposition was made by the Cliff Dwellers looking toward letting our meetings be held in their rooms. Finally Mr. Curtiss was able to announce at a meeting held on January 10, 1910, that it was possible to arrange for quarters in The Fine Arts Building to be jointly occupied by the Literary Club and the Caxton Club upon terms and conditions mutually advantageous to both organizations. This was most gratifying and the officers of the club were duly authorized and instructed to execute leases for the proposed rooms for a term of years. That being done the work of remodeling and fitting the rooms for the joint occupancy of the two clubs was taken in hand, and on April 25, 1910, the moving of our effects having been accomplished in the preceding week, the Chicago Literary Club held its first meeting in the quarters it has occupied ever since and which have proved most admirably adapted to its requirements. A few years earlier the location would not have been suitable. It had in fact proved a deterrent to attendance which steadily decreased in the years from 1888 to 1892 when the club rooms were in the building on the corner of Van Buren Street only a few feet distant.

When the season of 1910–1911 opened in the following October it was possible for the club again to have the annual reunion and dinner in its own rooms after an interval of nineteen years. Merritt Starr had been elected president and seventy-one members and fifteen guests listened to his inaugural address and to other addresses and songs by the Imperial Quartet which followed it. Three weeks later, on the evening of October 31, 1910, the club celebrated its occupancy of the new quarters by

holding a ladies' night reception to which the members of the Caxton Club and their ladies were invited. It was a very enjoyable occasion. The attendance was large and Paul Shorey read a paper entitled "Athens Fin de Siècle."

Among the most ardent advocates of the removal to the Fine Arts Building was Dr. James Nevins Hyde, but, alas, he never saw the club there installed. Though he was one of our earliest members, he was, we supposed, still in rugged health when, on September 6, 1910, his life came to a sudden end at his summer home at Prout's Neck, Maine. To the members of the Chicago Literary Club, all of whom without exception were his friends, the news of his death brought infinite sadness. Few, if any, of the gifted men whose names are inscribed upon our rolls have had a firmer hold upon the affection of their fellow members: few have been more loyally devoted to the club or have done more to make it what it has been for fifty years. His personality was notably dynamic; his genial good humor was unfailing. His presence in the club rooms was always enlivening. The papers he read at our meetings were among the best to which we were privileged to listen; many of them were historical studies made graphic by his penetrative vision, and entertaining by his witty comments and happy choice of words. His professional standing was an enviable one, as also was his record as a medical officer in the Civil War; but for us it was the man himself that counted, and to lose him was hard, very hard indeed.

Two other early members were also reft from us in the summer of 1910; Chief Justice Melville Weston Fuller who died in Washington, D. C., on July 4, and Major

ASSEMBLY ROOM OF THE CLUB, 1910–1924

George Laban Paddock who passed away on September 11. Mr. Fuller's attachment to the club was not dimmed by more than twenty years' absence from Chicago, but was held to the end of his life. Major Paddock was always one of the faithful. Of seemingly frail physique, extremely quiet and gentle manner, and never self assertive, he was yet a determined fighter for the causes that he believed to be worthy, and he always had the courage of his convictions. He was a calm-minded, clear and logical thinker, a good lawyer, a lover of art and literature and a comrade whom we valued highly.

One of the early meetings in the new rooms is memorable, though not for the part that the writer of this chronicle took in leading a conversation upon the topic "Does Civilization Change Human Nature?" He did not attempt to answer the question; he merely stated it so as to set tongues wagging. And wag they did with great eagerness, not only throughout the meeting but around the tables in the supper room after the adjournment, and even, so it was reported, in the family circles of many of the members where the discussion was continued during several succeeding days. For this meeting, at the suggestion of the writer, the committee on exercises formulated and promulgated the following "Conversation Regulations," hoping thus to aid in reviving an almost obsolete form of "literary exercise" which was much in vogue in earlier days.

1. If the leader's opening speech is entertaining he may talk just five minutes, provided he is not interrupted.
2. After the opening any one chattering continuously for longer than sixty consecutive seconds, or thereabouts, will be cut short by the chairman.

3. Every one present is expected to say something.
4. No restriction is placed upon the number of times any person may chip in if he can get a chance.
5. If any one exhibits a disposition to keep his thoughts to himself the chairman will courteously but firmly invite him to come out of his shell.
6. No member shall be at liberty to make himself conspicuous by standing while he converses.
7. It shall be the duty of the chairman to call any member to order who expresses an opinion about anything he understands.
8. It is not necessary to stick to the subject. (N. B.—As no one was ever known to do so, here or elsewhere, this regulation is probably superfluous.)

The wisdom of moving to the delightful quarters that the club now occupied was shown by a marked revival in the club spirit and an increase of eighteen per cent in the attendance during the first season of our occupancy. Toward the end of the season two more valued members were taken from us by death, Frederick Ullmann and Rev. Charles Joseph Little, D.D., president of the Garret Biblical Institute of the Northwestern University. Both were men of noble character. Mr. Ullmann, much to the regret of his fellow members who greatly respected and admired him was not a frequent attendant at the meetings of the club. Dr. Little always came when he could, and his winning personality, marked by quiet natural dignity and gracious manner, made him especially welcome. He was a man of distinguished attainments and was widely known and beloved. For the club, during the nine years when he was a member, he wrote six papers, all of them attractive and bearing the impress of his wide scholarship, keen appreciation of literary values, and mastery of style.

For the season of 1911–1912 William Morton Payne was our president. His inaugural address entitled "Peter and the Primrose" will be remembered with pleasure by all who heard him read it. Mr. Payne was, in the best sense of the phrase, a literary man, and had distinguished ability as a writer. From literature he derived his greatest pleasure. To it he devoted his talents with unflagging zeal, giving to it virtually all the time that was not taken up by his duties as a teacher in one of the Chicago public schools or by foreign travel in his summer vacations. Much of his finest work was done for The Dial, with which he was connected for many years as an editorial writer and a book reviewer. His books were valuable contributions to the literature of the subjects that he treated, but were not of a kind to yield him much in the way of a financial reward. Copies of all, or nearly all of them, given by him to the club are in our library. Mr. Payne was deeply attached to the club and for it he wrote many delightful papers. He was greatly missed when his health gave way and, in 1919, he died after a lingering illness.

In January, 1912, we were saddened by the death of Frederick Greeley, and in April by that of Pliny Smith who had been nominated for the presidency a fortnight earlier. In his stead William M. R. French was chosen, and his inaugural address on "Sympathetic Imagination as an Instrument of Criticism Literary and Artistic" was a notable one, as we had reason to expect. The principal events of the season of 1912–1913, when Mr. French was our president, were the dinner on November 25, 1912, to Laurence Binyon of the British Museum, widely known as a poet and author of books on the fine arts; and the

dinner on February 24, 1913, to John W. Alexander who was then the president of the National Academy of Design.

The death of our first president Rev. Robert Collyer must, however, be recorded. It occurred on December 1, 1912, when he had almost attained the ripe age of ninety years. Mr. Collyer was a man of unforgettable personality. He was big of frame and big of mind. Instead of hardening him, the hardships of his early years in the little village of Keighley, in the West Riding of Yorkshire, England, where from his eighth until his fourteenth year he tended a loom in a linen mill thirteen hours a day, six days in the week, only broadened and deepened the sympathy for his fellows, which, throughout his life, was one of his most salient characteristics. His bluff, hearty manner, simple directness of speech, and transparent sincerity, were most engaging and not only brought him many friends, but were important factors in the helpful influence which he exerted upon the members of his congregations. His appreciation of the spiritual uplift to be derived from acquaintance with the best literature is well shown in the extracts from his address at our first annual dinner, which are given in the second chapter of this chronicle. In the twenty years of his residence in Chicago, from May, 1859, until the autumn of 1879, Mr. Collyer was one of the prominent figures in our city, widely known and respected. When, feeling that his work here was done, he removed to New York to become the pastor of the Church of the Messiah, he was greatly missed by the members of this club. At our meetings his cheery presence was in the nature of an inspiration;

and to the end of his life he remained a fast friend and supporter of our organization which he had helped to found.

Walter Lowrie Fisher was president in 1913–1914 and chose "The Literature of Alaska" as the subject of his inaugural address. Meetings during his administration that call for special mention are three held in March, 1914. At one of these Judge Brown read his delightful paper "De Senectute" which has been printed by the club; at another, a ladies' night, William J. Calhoun, then recently returned from Peking where he had been the United States Minister for four years, read a paper on "China in Transition." The third meeting was that of March 16, when the fortieth anniversary of the founding of the club was celebrated at a dinner, following which memories of the early meetings and of members who had passed away were given by Judge Brown, William M. R. French, and the writer. It was at this meeting that we began to realize that while the club was yet young and vigorous many of its members were not and could not be expected to be with us many years longer.

The list of seventeen names added to the roll of members deceased in 1912–1913 and 1913–1914 is an impressive one. First upon it appear those of Rev. Robert Collyer, Francis Fisher Browne and Rev. Leander T. Chamberlain. Then come those of Henry H. Belfield, Daniel H. Burnham, Arthur D. Wheeler, Rev. William J. Petrie, Dr. Henry P. Merriman, Rev. Louis S. Osborne, Eliphalet W. Blatchford, John C. Grant, John W. MacGeagh, General Joseph B. Leake, David B. Lyman, Josiah L. Pickard, Albert G. Farr, and William Eliot

Furness, all but two well on in years, and all but two of them young men when they joined the club. Most of them will be remembered by many of those who are now members; some of them have been mentioned more than once in this history, and biographies of others were printed in the year books.

Francis Fisher Browne deserves a chapter to himself though he never attended more than one meeting of the club. His part in founding it and the unfortunate circumstances that resulted in leaving him outside the fold during the first twenty-five years have already been related. When reparation was made and his name was restored to the roll, his health was so precarious that he was forced to stay closely at home in the evenings. It was impossible, therefore, for him to come to our meetings. He was, however, well known to many of the members and this history would not be complete without some mention of his rare worth. A more sensitively organized man never lived, or one more intensely animated by the highest and purest motives. His frail physique prevented him from taking an active part in social and political life for which indeed he was not otherwise well fitted. But in ministering to the spiritual uplifting of his fellows he found his mission and his whole life was given over to that end. In the firm belief that this could best be accomplished through the cultivation of the æsthetic sense he strove to aid the cause of literature and art by writing and getting others to write for the journal of appreciation and critical examination that he founded and continued to publish as long as he lived. Under his capable editorship The Dial maintained an enviable rank among literary journals and

had readers in many lands. As a companion Mr. Browne was most delightful. His deep interest in all really important things, his wide knowledge and power of impartial analysis, his eager desire to know and do whatever was right, and his unfailing sense of humor and appreciation of merit could not fail both to stimulate and entertain. It is greatly to be regretted that his connection with the club could not have been close and intimate.

Mr. Belfield was one of the most devoted members the club has ever had. He was most regular in his attendance during almost twenty-eight years, and was a general favorite with his fellows, more especially with a congenial group of those who, like himself, had been officers in the Union Army in the Civil War. In that war and in later years as an educator he had won merited distinction. But it was the man himself and not his attainments that endeared him to us. He was simple, straightforward, earnest, high-minded, and eager to do his best. Such a man must always be an inspiration to those with whom he comes in close contact.

Major Furness and General Leake were also veterans of the Civil War. Furness was one of the founders of the club and from the beginning he was active in promoting its welfare. His charming personality won him a host of friends and many of these were admitted to the club as a result of his initiative. Perhaps no other member ever proposed so many desirable candidates for membership. He will be long remembered for himself and for his attachment to the club of which he was the secretary from 1876 to 1880 and the president for the season of 1894-1895. General Leake was also a member whose solid worth

endeared him to his fellows during many years of close companionship, and whom they were glad to choose as their president for the season of 1897–1898.

John Cowles Grant was another of the faithful. From January, 1888, until he was incapacitated by the illness that caused his death in March, 1914, his figure was one of the most familiar at our meetings. For his life work as a teacher he had a natural gift. The many pupils whom he taught at Lake Forest Academy, at the Allen Academy in Chicago, and at the famous Harvard School of which he was one of the proprietors and principals from 1881 until his death, always spoke of him with affection and gratitude. One of these pupils said of him in the biographical sketch printed in the club Year Book for 1914–1915: "Mr. Grant was deeply interested in all things that make for righteousness: he was an elder in the Second Presbyterian Church of Chicago, a trustee of the Tuskegee Institute, and was long active in the work of the Young Men's Christian Association. His high social gifts, his keen and gentle wit and large capacity for friendship, his unusual intellectual power, and his deep moral earnestness greatly endeared him to his fellow members." What the club meant to him was gracefully shown by a bequest of one thousand dollars to it, made in his will.

Before the season of 1914–1915 the great war had cast its shadow over the world. Dr. Charles Bert Reed, than whom the club has never had a more devoted member, was our president during that season. His inaugural address, which had the club for its theme, was afterward printed by the club. Memorable among the meetings of

EDWARD OSGOOD BROWN

the year was the dinner to George Macaulay Trevelyan on May 3, 1915, when he addressed the club and Paul Shorey read a paper entitled "An Exchange Professor in Germany." Another meeting not readily forgotten by those present was held just a week later. At it our lamented friend Dr. Harold Moyer delighted us with an exposition of "The Freudian Doctrine and its Limitations." Ten more of our older members died in this club year: Franklin H. Head, William M. R. French, Hartwell Osborn, Albert A. Sprague, Walter C. Larned, Rev. Charles S. Lester, and Rev. Arthur Little; and in the next year Samuel S. Greeley, Bryan Lathrop, John J. Herrick, Rev. Theodore P. Prudden and Raymond S. Perrin passed away.

The season of 1915–1916, when Payson Sibley Wild was president, was a most enjoyable one and was marked by good attendance except on the ladies' nights when various circumstances prevented many from coming to the rooms. The most notable literary offerings of the season were Dr. Moyer's paper on "Dreams," and the president's inaugural address entitled "An Early Literary Club," which was printed by the club.

No events that stand out conspicuously occurred during the next three seasons when the office of president was held successively by James Westfall Thompson, Clement Walker Andrews, and George Packard. After our first lease of the present club rooms expired in 1913 it had been renewed from year to year, but in 1915 the increase in taxes and operating expenses had made it necessary for the owners of the building to increase the rental. To meet this without increasing the dues paid by the

members of the two clubs the manager of the building was authorized to sublet the rooms to other organizations that might desire them for meetings that would not conflict with our meetings or those of the Caxton Club. This arrangement proved satisfactory so far as the Literary Club was concerned, but in 1918 the Caxton Club decided to remove to the Art Institute. This made it uncertain whether we should be able to continue to remain, but fortunately an arrangement was effected by which this club could have the use of its rooms on Monday evenings and the building should have the right to rent them to other tenants for use at all other times, and as our furnishings were to be kept in place the rental was fixed at a sum which was within our means and regarded by our finance committee as reasonable. This arrangement has since been renewed from year to year and still continues.

During the season of 1916–1917 two valued members, William J. Calhoun and Judge Arba N. Waterman, were reft from us by death; and in 1917–1918 the names of two staunch supporters of the club from almost its earliest days, George Everett Adams and Moses L. Scudder, were added to the roll of members deceased. The resignation of Dr. Joseph Zeisler, on October 1, 1917, was also looked upon as a great loss to the club. For more than twenty-two years he had been constant in his attendance at our meetings, where by his unfailing geniality and interest in whatever interested his fellow members he had won their hearts, and it was with deep regret that they learned that he had dropped out.

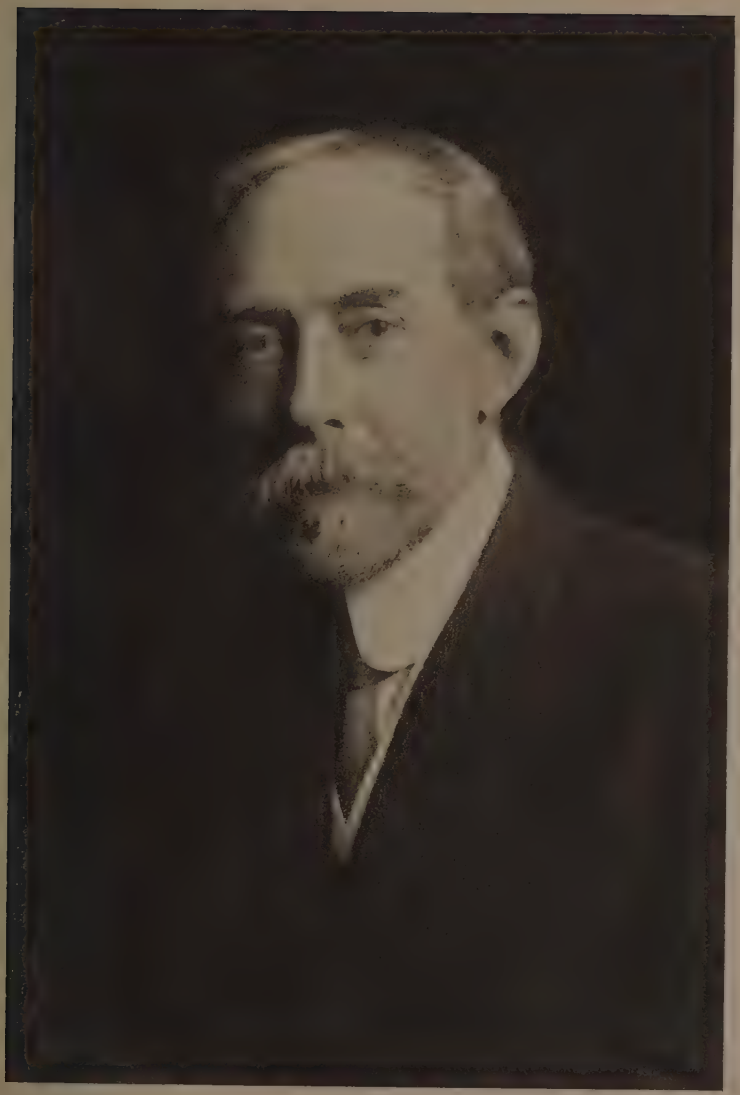
At the close of the forty-fifth season in May, 1918, the

writer said in his annual report: "When we read the accounts of wars, religious persecutions, and political upheavals that formerly were accepted as adequate historical showings, we wondered, if we thought about the matter at all, how people managed to live and provide for their necessities under such impossible conditions. When we read the lives of eminent scholars, teachers, and artists who lived amid the turmoil of such troublous times, the wars and upheavals recede so far into the background that we may and often do lose sight of them altogether. When, a thousand years hence, the members of the Chicago Literary Club read its early history, proud to belong to such an ancient and honorable organization, but puzzled to know what sort of men upheld it in its infancy, they will very likely wonder how it managed to exist through the stress and strain of the great world war. If this report is still in the club's archives it will assure them that, despite the trials, anxieties, heart-wrenches and other grievous burdens that in common with all other good men the members of this club had to bear, the club's forty-fifth season was rounded out as peacefully, as serenely as any of the forty-four that preceded it and its meetings were not less enjoyable and stimulating than those held in former years."

The number of resident members at the end of that season was one hundred and forty-three, of whom sixty were more than sixty years old, and only fifteen were aged less than forty years. An active campaign to enlist younger members having attainments in keeping with the traditions of the club had, however, been started, and has since had excellent results.

The year books contain memorial biographies of twenty members who died during the forty-third, forty-fourth, and forty-fifth seasons. All were men we could not afford to lose, but especially dear to us from their close and active connection with the club, were Bishop Charles Edward Cheney, Judge Henry V. Freeman, Frederic W. Root, Horatio L. Wait, Henry E. Legler, Rev. Dr. Galusha Anderson, and Charles Sumner Holt. Of one of these I said in a biography, printed in the year book for 1917–1918, words that I wish to repeat here: "To the members of this club the mention of the name of Bishop Cheney will always bring to mind a personality of singular beauty and refinement. The memory of his noble character, his dignified yet always gracious and friendly bearing, his breadth of sympathy, his intellectual alertness, and his keen interest in all higher things, must ever have for us all the force of a benediction. . . . Few men have had greater capacity for inspiring affection or have been more widely beloved. In the club we miss him as one whom we all loved and admired and were proud to have as our fellow member."

In another biography printed in the same year book I said: "Among the men who have given the Chicago Literary Club the deep hold it has ever had upon the affection of its members, Frederic Woodman Root will always occupy a prominent place. He was elected a member on October 31, 1884, and from that time forward, until failing health prevented him from coming to the club, he was ever a frequent attendant at the meetings where his cheery manner, his unfailing geniality, and his graceful wit added much to the enjoyment of all who were pres-



FREDERICK WILLIAM GOOKIN

ent. . . . Devoted as he was to music Mr. Root did not neglect to store his mind with other knowledge. His reading covered a wide range, and he had a genuine love of study. His papers read before the club, most of them accompanied by musical illustrations, were exceptionally instructive and entertaining and they always attracted large audiences."

Of Horatio Loomis Wait it should be said again that: "His winning personality and gentle manner drew to him all who were privileged to know him well and his memory will long be cherished by his fellow members in the club." His genial presence was long a feature at our meetings, for during the entire period of thirty-nine years when his name was upon the roll he never missed a meeting that it was possible for him to attend. And in all those years no other member was more ready to contribute to the literary exercises or to serve the club in any way.

For the forty-seventh season, that of 1919–1920, Edwin Herbert Lewis was president of the club. At the end of that season the writer of this history retired from the office of secretary and treasurer which he had held for forty years; and on May 24, 1920, the club gave a dinner in his honor. This tribute of regard from his fellow members touched him so deeply that he could not then and cannot now express more than faintly what it meant to him to have such a testimonial. At the meeting held a fortnight earlier Payson Sibley Wild was elected as his successor. That this was a most happy choice the writer feels sure that all of the members of the club will heartily agree.

In 1920–1921 Albert Harris Tolman was the club's

president. For the season of 1921–1922 the high honor of that office was conferred upon the writer; in 1922–1923 Irving Kane Pond was its recipient; and in 1923–1924 the club rounds out its first half century and its fifty-first season under the presidency of Victor Yarros. In one sense uneventful, these last four seasons have been among the best we have ever enjoyed, and in looking back upon them, the distinguished quality of the papers read, and the spirit of good fellowship that has pervaded the meetings are the things that come most insistently to mind. Alas, none of the four seasons has been without its burden of sorrow. In April, 1922, Dr. Frank Johnson died in California whither he had removed when failing health compelled him to give up the practice of his profession; and in the following month Adolphus C. Bartlett, another of our early members, passed away. Leslie Lewis, who died in October, 1922, had been a loyal member for nearly forty years. Henry Frederick Cope, whose sudden death in August, 1923, brought a shock of grief to many of our members, was enrolled in 1907. During the sixteen years that he was with us he made a deep impression upon his fellows. Remarkably broad-minded and a clear and cogent writer, he strove to keep free from bias, to view controverted questions in all their aspects, and not to withhold sympathy from those with whom he could not agree. These qualities of mind made him exceptionally well fitted to carry on the work of religious education to which his latter years were devoted. Together with his open sincerity, cheery manner, and strong sense of humor, they gained for him many warm friends. In the club to which he was ardently attached we miss him sadly.

Among the loyal members who were taken from us in 1923 and 1924, the names of George H. Holt, General Martin D Hardin, Dr. Harold N. Moyer, and Judge Edward O. Brown come first to mind. In recent years neither Mr. Holt who was broken in health, nor General Hardin who was of advanced age and spent the cold months of the year in Florida, was able to visit the club save at long intervals. Both, however, were active in earlier years, and both remained constant in their attachment to the last.

General Hardin who was in the regular army and was stationed in Oregon before the Civil War, and was placed on the retired list when he was grievously wounded and lost one of his arms at the second battle of Bull Run where he distinguished himself by conspicuous gallantry, was compelled to live an inactive life thereafter, but he was a man of keen intelligence and was always deeply interested in current social and economic questions. He will be recalled by the members who knew him, for his military bearing, affability, and sturdy independence of mind.

George Holt was a man of such marked individuality that he will not readily be forgotten by those who knew him. For those who did not know him a mere enumeration of his salient characteristics can convey no realistic picture of his personality. To say that he was a good fellow, with a keen appreciation of humor and with a talent for witty dialect recitation; that he was a successful business man and as such accustomed to impose his will upon others; and that he was interested in many things besides his business, is not enough. It was not for these qualities that he was chosen president

of the club for the season of 1905–1906, but for the indefinable something more that drew us to him and drew him to us.

Our hearts bleed when we think of Dr. Moyer, as we shall long continue to do, for he was a constant attendant at the meetings during a good many of the recent years and all the more active members knew him well. He will be remembered not alone for his brilliant papers, notable for the thoughtful and trenchant analysis of the subjects he took up, and brimming with pungent witticisms that were irresistibly mirth-provoking. Even more will he be remembered for the good fellowship he so actively promoted and of which he was the enlivening spirit while in his accustomed place in the circle about one of the tables in the supper room after the close of the literary exercises.

Judge Brown too we miss most keenly. For some years past he and Franklin MacVeagh were the only resident members still living who joined the club in its first year. In a very special sense each one of the members had come to regard him as a personal friend. Through almost the entire period of his membership, only a few months less than fifty years, he was a constant attendant at the meetings. He loved the club and it was a large factor in his life. To the calls it made upon him he always responded with cheerful alacrity, and the papers he wrote for us were of distinguished quality. As a lawyer and a jurist he held an enviable place in the community, but our memories of him will be of the gracious presence of the man himself as he was among his chosen associates at our Monday evening gatherings.

Two other members who passed away in 1923, Rev. John Coleman Adams and Dr. Horace M. Starkey, will be pleasantly recalled by those of us who knew them, for both were great favorites with their fellows. They loved the club dearly and, during the years when they lived in Chicago, they did much for it and were constant in their attendance at the meetings. Often after their removal from the city expressions of regret came from them that they could no longer be with us except in spirit.

There are some men so eminently companionable that they make a deep and lasting impression upon all who come in contact with them. Dr. Charles Adams was one of that kind. When he joined the club in January, 1876, he was a young man, but he had already achieved distinguished professional standing. As his reputation as a surgeon widened he found it increasingly difficult to attend the meetings, wherefore in January, 1895, he resigned. Some years later, however, realizing his mistake, he asked to be reinstated, and in January, 1902, he was gladly taken back into the fold. Thenceforth he was a familiar figure at our meetings where he was ever welcome and where his presence added much to the enjoyment of all who were in attendance. It was with much regret that we bade him "Good bye" when, having retired from the practice of his profession, he left Chicago to spend his remaining days in Honolulu. Dr. Adams' personality is unforgettable. His military bearing, the outcome of his long and active connection with the Illinois National Guard, his genial manner, his deep interest in all the things that make for culture, and above all, his sympathetic understanding and keen sense of

humor, were salient characteristics that stand out conspicuously as we recall him to memory. For us who knew him well it was a sad day when word came that he had passed away, and we miss him greatly.

There would be a lamentable gap in this history did it not include further mention of another member who died only a few months after the club had rounded out its first fifty years. Charles Lawrence Hutchinson was one of the outstanding men in the community. Throughout his life he was deeply interested in all that contributed to the uplift of his fellows; even during his earlier years when he was the president and manager of the Corn Exchange Bank, he was actively connected with many public works. No other citizen had the welfare of all of the people more constantly at heart. The Art Institute of Chicago, which he founded, and of which he was the president as long as he lived, stands as a monument to his love for the fine arts and his belief that in no way could he confer lasting benefit upon others more surely than by putting within their reach abundant opportunity to develop and cultivate their æsthetic sense. How much time and painstaking effort he put into the upbuilding of that great institution, of which Chicago may well be proud, only those who were closely associated with him in the work can fully comprehend. It was a labor of love in which he never let himself be discouraged. Instead he pushed ahead steadily, year in and year out, and never failed to inspire his associates by his quiet confidence and enthusiasm.

To the University of Chicago he also gave much, and was not only its treasurer, but one of the most valued

members of its Board of Trustees. A list of all the public institutions and enterprises with which he was connected in one way or another is beyond the scope of this history. It will suffice to say that few that were worthy lacked such aid as he could give. Here in this club it was his rare personality that endeared him to us. We thought of him not so much for what he was in the world at large as for what he was to us in the precincts of the club—the friend to whom we were deeply attached, to whom we always listened with close attention when, as was often the case, he delighted us with his thoughtful and well-written papers, and whom we were happy to elect as our president for the season of 1907–1908. Mr. Hutchinson was devoted to the club and we were devoted to him: he will long be enshrined in our memory now that, alas, he has been taken away.

In ending this chronicle of the first fifty years of the club, the writer is impelled to repeat with only slight changes, the words with which he closed his inaugural address as president.

As we of the older generations look backward over the years that have gone, three things besides the excellence of the papers read stand out conspicuously. First among these is the remarkable strength of the attachment of the members to the club, which has persisted from its earliest beginning until now and is undiminished today. Another is the large element of fun that made the early meetings so enjoyable. The third is the memory of the old familiar faces and figures of the fellow members we knew and loved. Strongly do I share the sentiment that Major Huntington expressed so beautifully when in his

inaugural address as president, he uttered the words that each one of us may well echo: "That gallery, invisible to others, which like every man of feeling, I have built within myself, is illuminated tonight and the portraits painted by memory are looking down upon me."

But visions of the faces and of the days that can never return should not occupy too much of our attention nor keep our minds from the joys that are to come. What lies ahead of us I shall not attempt to prophesy. A Japanese proverb says: "When we talk of tomorrow the rat in the ceiling will laugh." But the future of the club will be largely what we make it. As we sow, so shall we reap. The destiny of the club is in the hands of its younger members. It is for them to carry on its traditions, to uphold its high standard, to make it the cherished meeting place where the best and most cultured men in the city will foregather. To do this, great care must be taken that no one is admitted who does not strengthen the club. Otherwise it will cease to be attractive to those whose names will add to its luster and whose presence at the meetings will be an inspiration to all. And each member in the future as in the past will need to have a keen sense of personal responsibility and be willing to give the club of his very best. If the members do not fail in this, and it is inconceivable that they will, then at the expiration of another fifty years the club should still be a lusty infant.

APPENDICES

Appendix A

WHERE THE MEETINGS OF THE CLUB HAVE BEEN HELD

In the Club Room of the Sherman House, from March 13, 1874, to November 15, 1875.

In the rooms of the club on the fourth floor of the American Express Company's building on Monroe Street between State and Dearborn Streets, from November 22, 1875, to April 25, 1881.

At the Grand Pacific Hotel on October 8, 1880; dinner to Thomas Hughes.

In the rooms of the club on the fourth floor of Portland Block, corner of Washington and Dearborn Streets, from May 9, 1881, to April 26, 1886.

At Kinsley's restaurant, 105–107 Adams Street, between Dearborn and Clark Streets, in the banquet room on the fifth floor, from May 3, 1886, to January 10, 1887.

At the Union League Club, on January 17, February 7 and 14, 1887.

In the rooms of the club on the third floor of the building of the Art Institute, southwest corner of Michigan

Avenue and Van Buren Street, from October 10, 1887, to June 13, 1892.

At the University Club, 116–118 Dearborn Street, from October 3, 1892, to May 8, 1893.

In the rooms of the club on the second floor of the University Club, 116–118 Dearborn Street, from October 2, 1893, to April 30, 1906.

In the rooms of the club on the sixth floor of the Orchestra Building, 168 Michigan Avenue, from May 14, 1906, to April 18, 1910, except for the five meetings listed below.

At the Onwentsia Club, Lake Forest, on May 28, 1906, when the members attending the meeting were the guests of President George H. Holt.

At the University Club, 116–118 Dearborn Street, for the annual reunions and dinners on October 1, 1906, October 7, 1907, and October 5, 1908.

At the Art Institute, on March 9, 1908; "Ladies' Night."

At the Cliff Dwellers rooms in the Orchestra Building for the annual reunion and dinner on October 4, 1909.

In the rooms of the club on the tenth floor of the Fine Arts Building, 410 South Michigan Avenue, from April 25, 1910, onward to the present time, except on December 21, 1914, when the meeting was held at the University Club, Monroe Street and Michigan Avenue.

Appendix B

OFFICERS OF THE CLUB
1874–1924

PRESIDENTS

Robert Collyer	1874–75	Henry V. Freeman	1898–99
Charles B. Lawrence	1875–76	George L. Paddock	1899–1900
Hosmer A. Johnson	1876–77	Samuel S. Greeley	1900–01
Daniel L. Shorey	1877–78	Edwin Burritt Smith	1901–02
Edward G. Mason	1878–79	Clarence A. Burley	1902–03
William F. Poole	1879–80	Arba N. Waterman	1903–04
Brooke Herford	1880–81	Frederic W. Root	1904–05
Edwin C. Larned	1881–82	George H. Holt	1905–06
George Howland	1882–83	Franklin MacVeagh	1906–07
Henry A. Huntington	1883–84	Charles L. Hutchinson	1907–08
Charles Gilman Smith	1884–85	Charles Edward Cheney	1908–09
James S. Norton	1885–86	Edward Osgood Brown	1909–10
Alexander C. McClurg	1886–87	Merritt Starr	1910–11
George C. Noyes	1887–88	William Morton Payne	1911–12
James L. High	1888–89	William M. R. French	1912–13
James Nevins Hyde	1889–90	Walter Lowrie Fisher	1913–14
Franklin H. Head	1890–91	Charles Bert Reed	1914–15
Clinton Locke	1891–92	Payson Sibley Wild	1915–16
Lewis H. Boutell	1892–93	James Westfall Thompson	1916–17
Horatio L. Wait	1893–94	Clement W. Andrews	1917–18
William Eliot Furness	1894–95	George Packard	1918–19
John Henry Barrows	1895–96	Edwin Herbert Lewis	1919–20
Ephraim A. Otis	1896	Albert Harris Tolman	1920–21
George W. Smith	1896–97	Frederick William Gookin	1921–22
Joseph B. Leake	1897–98	Irving Kane Pond	1922–23
		Victor S. Yarros	1923–24

VICE-PRESIDENTS

AND CHAIRMEN OF THE COMMITTEE ON OFFICERS AND MEMBERS

John A. Jameson	1874–75	George Packard	1899–1900
Henry Booth	1875–76	Walter M. Howland	1900–01
Edward G. Mason	1876–77	Charles S. Holt	1901–02
John Crerar	1877–78	Charles Gordon Fuller	1902–03
William F. Poole	1878–79	Clement W. Andrews	1903–04
Benjamin D. Magruder	1879–80	William W. Case	1904–05
Henry A. Huntington	1880–81	James J. Wait	1905–06
James S. Norton	1881–82	Emilius C. Dudley	1906–07
Alfred Bishop Mason	1882–83	John J. Glessner	1907–08
William Eliot Furness	1883–84	Charles Gordon Fuller	1908–09
Samuel P. McConnell	1884–85	James J. Wait	1909–10
Henry T. Steele	1885–86	Walter L. Fisher	1910–11
James L. High	1886–87	Louis James Block	1911–12
Elbridge G. Keith	1887–88	George Noble Carman	1912–13
Ephraim A. Otis	1888–89	Louis Freeland Post	1913–14
Edgar Madden	1889–90	Clarence A. Burley	1914–15
Huntington W. Jackson	1890–91	Clement W. Andrews	1915–16
Lewis H. Boutell	1891–92	Frank S. Johnson	1916–17
Joseph B. Leake	1892–93	Albert Harris Tolman	1917–18
George W. Smith	1893–94	James Clarke Jeffery	1918–19
Abram M. Pence	1894–95	Roy Clifton Osgood	1919–20
Frank H. Scott	1895–96	Henry Milton Wolf	1920–21
David B. Jones	1896–97	DeWitt Cosgrove Wing	1921–22
George L. Paddock	1897–98	Herbert John Campbell	1922–23
Huntington W. Jackson	1898–99	Carl B. Roden	1923–24

VICE-PRESIDENTS

AND CHAIRMEN OF THE COMMITTEE ON ARRANGEMENTS AND EXERCISES

David Swing	1874–75	George Howland	1881–82
William F. Poole	1875–77	Henry A. Huntington	1882–83
Charles Gilman Smith	1877–78	Joseph Kirkland	1883–84
Thomas F. Withrow	1878–79	Walter C. Larned	1884–85
Henry H. Babcock	1879–80	James Nevins Hyde	1885–86
George C. Clarke	1880–81	George C. Noyes	1886–87

Officers of the Club

Franklin H. Head	1887–88	Merritt Starr	1905–06
Horatio L. Wait	1888–89	James W. Thompson	1906–07
Daniel Goodwin	1889–90	Frederick A. Smith	1907–08
Henry B. Mason	1890–91	William Morton Payne	1908–09
Clarence A. Burley	1891–92	Charles Bert Reed	1909–10
Slason Thompson	1892–93	Payson S. Wild	1910–11
William Eliot Furness	1893–94	William N. C. Carlton	1911–12
Frank Gilbert	1894–95	Winfield Scott Harpole	1912–13
Henry S. Boutell	1895–96	Frank Seward Johnson	1913–14
Edward O. Brown	1896–97	Victor Yarros	1914–15
Walter L. Fisher	1897–98	William E. Dodd	1915–16
Horace S. Oakley	1898–99	DeWitt Cosgrove Wing	1916–17
William P. Sidley	1899–1900	George Packard	1917–18
Irving K. Pond	1900–01	Henry Frederick Cope	1918–19
Clarence A. Burley	1901–02	Theodore Jessup	1919–20
George Packard	1902–03	Paul Vincent Harper	1920–21
Frederic W. Root	1903–04	Albert Harris Tolman	1921–22
George H. Holt	1904–05	Charles P. Megan	1922–23
		Beveridge H. Moore	1923–24

VICE-PRESIDENTS

AND CHAIRMEN OF THE COMMITTEE ON ROOMS AND FINANCE

James R. Doolittle	1874	John J. Glessner	1894–95
Daniel L. Shorey	1874–77	James A. Hunt	1895–96
James L. High	1877–78	Henry V. Freeman	1896–97
Huntington W. Jackson	1878–79	Edwin Burritt Smith	1897–98
John G. Shortall	1879–80	Edward P. Bailey	1898–99
Bryan Lathrop	1880–81	Edward O. Brown	1899–1900
Henry D. Lloyd	1881–82	Frederic W. Root	1900–01
Walter C. Larned	1882–83	Mason Bross	1901–02
George L. Paddock	1883–84	John L. Shortall	1902–04
Alexander C. McClurg	1884–85	James J. Wait	1904–05
Walter C. Larned	1885–86	Frederick Greeley	1905–06
Bryan Lathrop	1886–88	Walter L. Fisher	1906–07
John M. Clark	1888–89	Mason Bross	1907–08
Clarence A. Burley	1889–90	Edward P. Bailey	1908–09
John G. Shortall	1890–91	Charles Chauncey Curtiss	1909–14
Arthur D. Wheeler	1891–92	John Daniel Wild	1914–15
George K. Dauchy	1892–93	Sigmund Zeisler	1915–17
Aldace F. Walker	1893–94	Arthur John Mason	1917–18

Charles Bert Reed . . . 1918–19
Arthur John Mason . . . 1919–21
Irving Kane Pond . . . 1921–22
Edwin Lyman Lobdell . 1922–24

CORRESPONDING SECRETARIES

Horatio N. Powers . . . 1874–76
Leander T. Chamberlain . 1876–77
James Nevins Hyde . . . 1877–78
Brooke Herford 1878–79
George Howland 1879–80
Arthur Little 1880–81
Henry B. Mason 1881–82
Henry W. Raymond . . 1882–83
Charles Norman Fay . . 1883–84
Cyrus H. McCormick . . 1884–85
Charles Edward Cheney . 1885–86
Clinton Locke 1886–87
David N. Utter 1887–88
Arthur Little 1888–89
John Coleman Adams . . 1889–90
Thomas C. Hall 1890–91
Edward I. Galvin 1891–92
Herrick Johnson 1892–93
Theodore P. Prudden . . 1893–94
John H. Barrows 1894–95
Daniel Goodwin 1895–96
Emil G. Hirsch 1896–97
William W. Fenn 1897–98
Charles F. Bradley . . . 1898–99
Mason Bross 1899–1900
William Morton Payne . 1900–01
Louis J. Block 1901–02
William M. Salter . . . 1902–03
Frederick I. Carpenter . 1903–04
Horace H. Martin . . . 1904–05
Azel F. Hatch 1905–06
Merritt Starr 1906–07
Frank H. Montgomery . 1907–08
John C. Grant 1908–10
Frederic A. Delano . . . 1910–11
Payson S. Wild 1911–12
John Ward Amberg . . . 1912–13
Frederic Schiller Hebard 1913–14
Charles H. Taylor . . . 1914–15
Henry E. Legler 1915–16
Andrew C. McLaughlin . 1916–17
Theodore Jessup 1917–19
George Linnæus Marsh . 1919–20
Beveridge Harshaw Moore 1920–21
Henri C. E. David . . . 1921–22
Leroy Truman Goble . . 1922–23
George Ellis Dawson . . 1923–24

RECORDING SECRETARIES

Edward G. Mason . . . 1874–76
William Eliot Furness . . 1876–80
Frederick W. Gookin . 1880–1920
Payson S. Wild 1920–24

TREASURERS

William F. Coolbaugh . . 1874
Franklin MacVeagh . . . 1874–75
Edward G. Mason . . . 1875–76
William Eliot Furness . . 1876–80
Frederick W. Gookin . 1880–1920
Payson S. Wild 1920–24

CHAIRMEN OF THE COMMITTEE ON PUBLICATIONS

Lewis H. Boutell 1895–97
Allen B. Pond 1897–99
James Nevins Hyde. . 1899–1901
William Morton Payne . 1901–02
Clement W. Andrews . . 1902–03
Louis J. Block 1903–04
Merritt Starr 1904–05
William P. Sidley 1905–06
Thomas E. Donnelley . . 1906–07
William Morton Payne . 1907–08
James W. Thompson . . 1908–10
George E. Dawson . . . 1910–11
Albert H. Tolman . . . 1911–12
Clement W. Andrews . . 1912–14
Payson Sibley Wild . . . 1914–15
James W. Thompson . . 1915–16
Herbert J. Campbell . . 1916–17
Clarence A. Burley . . . 1917–19
Louis Martin Sears . . . 1919–20
Carl Bismarck Roden . . 1920–21
Leroy Truman Goble . . 1921–22
Charles Bert Reed. . . . 1922–23
George Linnæus Marsh . 1923–24

Appendix C

ROLL OF MEMBERS

From March 13, 1874, to September 30, 1925

RESIDENCE in Chicago or vicinity is to be understood when no place is named. All of the Nonresident Members except the Associates and a few of the Honorary Members were Resident Members when they were elected. The addresses appended to their names are their last known places of residence, or, if not living, the places where they resided at the time of their decease. An * indicates honorary membership; a † associate membership.

Members	*Date of Election*	*Date Membership Terminated*
Gordon Crowell Abbott	December 18, 1922	
Nathan Abbott *Katonah, New York*	January 16, 1893	
Alonzo Abernathy	February 26, 1877	June 19, 1878
William Kelly Ackerman	November 25, 1878	Resigned, January 14, 1895
Charles Adams *Honolulu, Hawaii*	January 3, 1876	Died, May 6, 1924
Charles True Adams	October 18, 1875	Died, February 28, 1877
George Everett Adams	April 22, 1876	Died, October 5, 1917
John Coleman Adams *Hartford, Connecticut*	May 25, 1885	Died, June 22, 1923
Joseph Adams	January 3, 1876	
Samuel Adams	February 7, 1921	
Sidney Adler	January 28, 1918	Resigned, October 19, 1925

Members	*Date of Election*	*Date Membership Terminated*
VICTOR CLIFTON ALDERSON *Golden, Colorado*	October 21, 1901	
OWEN FRANKLIN ALDIS *Paris, France*	March 25, 1876	Died, August 5, 1925
CHARLES HENRY ALDRICH	January 15, 1894	February 28, 1911
CHARLES LINNÆUS ALLEN	April 25, 1887	Resigned, June 17, 1899
RUDOLPH ALTROCCHI	November 7, 1921	
JOHN WARD AMBERG	March 5, 1900	
EDWARD SCRIBNER AMES	April 26, 1915	
GALUSHA ANDERSON *Newtonville, Massachusetts*	November 25, 1878	Died, July 21, 1918
NORMAN KELLOGG ANDERSON	March 16, 1903	June 1, 1909
SAMUEL WORCESTER ANDREW *Boston, Massachusetts*	December 20, 1875	Resigned, October 20, 1911
CLEMENT WALKER ANDREWS	December 23, 1895	
EDMUND ANDREWS	April 21, 1874	Resigned, February 1, 1897
EDMUND ANDREWS, 2d.	April 6, 1925	
EDWARD WYLLYS ANDREWS	January 9, 1888	February 20, 1895
FRANK TAYLOR ANDREWS	February 2, 1891	May 22, 1907
JOHN WALLINGFORD ANDREWS	November 16, 1874	Died, May 8, 1880
SAMUEL APPLETON	April 22, 1876	June 11, 1883
ALAN VASEY ARRAGON *Paris, France*	November 3, 1919	
GEORGE ALLISON ARMOUR *Princeton, New Jersey*	February 23, 1880	
TREVOR ARNETT	October 22, 1917	Resigned, May 26, 1919
FRANCIS MARION ARNOLD	April 30, 1917	
ISAAC NEWTON ARNOLD	March 31, 1874	Died, April 24, 1884
EDWARD GOWAN ASAY	March 13, 1874	August 31, 1885
EDWARD EVERETT AYER	December 3, 1888	Resigned, September 22, 1893
BENJAMIN FRANKLIN AYER	April 21, 1874	Died, April 6, 1903
HENRY HOMES BABCOCK	December 6, 1875	Died, November 7, 1881
HENRY MARTYN BACON	November 26, 1894	Resigned, August 1, 1905
WILSON MARVIN BACKUS	October 21, 1901	Resigned, January 6, 1905
PAUL VALENTINE BACON *Boston, Massachusetts*	December 13, 1909	
EDWARD PAYSON BAILEY	March 1, 1886	Died, March 28, 1925
ALFRED LANDON BAKER	October 21, 1901	Resigned, April 3, 1907
JESSE ALBIGENSE BALDWIN	December 4, 1905	Resigned, September 29, 1909
EDGAR ADDISON BANCROFT	November 28, 1892	Died, July 28, 1925
HENRY CLAY BANNARD	December 21, 1874	Resigned, March 25, 1878
LEWELLYS FRANKLIN BARKER	April 14, 1902	Resigned, September 30, 1903
CECIL BARNES	December 20, 1875	Died, March 19, 1880
CECIL BARNES, JR.	November 11, 1907	Resigned, May 16, 1912
JOHN PETER BARNES	May 10, 1920	Resigned, October 1, 1922
WILLIAM HENRY BARNUM	October 18, 1875	Resigned, September 30, 1899

Roll of Members

Members	*Date of Election*	*Date Membership Terminated*
Elwyn Alfred Barron	May 4, 1891	April 17, 1894
John Henry Barrows *Oberlin, Ohio*	January 9, 1888	Died, June 2, 1902
Adolphus Clay Bartlett	February 28, 1881	Died, May 30, 1922
Frederic Clay Bartlett	October 28, 1901	Resigned, October 1, 1903
William Alvin Bartlett *New York, N. Y.*	March 31, 1874	Died, January 16, 1917
George Preston Barton	April 17, 1905	Resigned, September 25, 1908
Alfred Bartow	February 23, 1880	August 31, 1885
John Foster Bass	May 18, 1903	Resigned, January 31, 1911
Robert Perkins Bass *Peterboro, New Hampshire*	May 18, 1903	
Fletcher Stewart Bassett	November 16, 1885	Died, October 19, 1895
Edson Sunderland Bastin	March 6, 1922	Resigned September 12, 1925
George Batchelor *Cambridge, Massachusetts*	May 4, 1883	Died, June 21, 1923
Henry Moore Bates *Ann Arbor, Michigan*	April 6, 1896	
Robert Peck Bates	January 23, 1899	Resigned, September 30, 1909
Jens Christian Bay	May 26, 1916	February 1, 1923
William Gerrish Beale	January 9, 1888	Resigned, September 30, 1894
Alfred Beck	May 26, 1919	
Henry Holmes Belfield	February 29, 1884	Died, January 5, 1912
William Thomas Belfield	December 3, 1888	
Cyrus Bentley	October 19, 1883	Resigned, August 14, 1896
Frank Billings	February 6, 1888	Resigned, September 28, 1909
John Milton Binckley	March 13, 1874	January 29, 1876
Henry Walker Bishop	May 4, 1874	Resigned, June 11, 1891
Richard Mervin Bissell	January 16, 1893	Resigned, October 23, 1897
Timothy Beach Blackstone	January 29, 1877	Resigned, May 24, 1886
Edward Tyler Blair	April 28, 1882	Resigned, July 15, 1897
Edward William Blatchford *London, England*	January 23, 1911	Died, January 25, 1914
Eliphalet Huntington Blatchford	March 27, 1905	Died, December 23, 1905
Eliphalet Wickes Blatchford	December 23, 1878	Died, January 25, 1914
Frank Wickes Blatchford	January 15, 1905	May 22, 1908
Orville Justus Bliss	December 21, 1874	Died, April 9, 1875
Samuel Bliss	March 25, 1876	Died, March 18, 1891
Louis James Block	May 21, 1894	
Henry Williams Blodgett	January 27, 1882	Died, February 9, 1905
James St. Clair Boal	March 24, 1882	Died, October 30, 1887
Charles Carroll Bonney	March 17, 1874	Resigned, February 4, 1884
Henry Booth	March 13, 1874	September 11, 1885
John Borden	March 31, 1874	January 29, 1876

Members	*Date of Election*	*Date Membership Terminated*
HENRY SHERMAN BOUTELL *Washington, D. C.*	March 24, 1882	
LEWIS HENRY BOUTELL	December 3, 1888	Died, January 16, 1899
GEORGE KENNEY BOWDEN	February 4, 1924	
INGOLF KROG BOYESEN	March 7, 1892	Resigned, July 1, 1902
WILLIAM BRACE	May 6, 1919	February 1, 1922
WILLIAM BRACKETT	February 21, 1876	Died, June 14, 1888
CHARLES FREDERICK BRADLEY *Boston, Massachusetts*	April 19, 1886	
WILLIAM HARRISON BRADLEY *Ridgefield, Connecticut*	March 28, 1881	
WILLIAM HENRY BRADLEY	November 1, 1886	Died, March 1, 1892
MELVIN AMOS BRANNON † *Helena, Montana*	January 16, 1922	
FRANK CHAPIN BRAY *New York, N. Y.*	January 15, 1905	
NORMAN BRIDGE	December 15, 1919	Died, January 10, 1925
HORACE JAMES BRIDGES	March 13, 1916	
CHARLES HUGHES BRITTAN	January 3, 1885	February 1, 1895
JAMES ANDREW BRITTON	November 7, 1921	
ARTHUR BROOKS *New York, N. Y.*	March 31, 1874	Died, July 10, 1895
MASON BROSS	September 29, 1897	Resigned, May 23, 1912
EDWARD OSGOOD BROWN	March 17, 1874	Died, December 8, 1923
GEORGE WILLIAM BROWN	November 26, 1894	
HUBERT SANFORD BROWN *Beaulieu sur Mer, France*	March 31, 1874	Died, April 7, 1917
FRANCIS FISHER BROWNE * *Santa Barbara, California*	March 13, 1874	Died, May 11, 1913
FRANCIS GRANGER BROWNE	October 28, 1901	Resigned, February 1, 1904
BENJAMIN FRANKLIN BUCK	May 26, 1919	
BENJAMIN REYNOLDS BULKELEY *Concord, Massachusetts*	December 23, 1895	
FOLLETT WILKINSON BULL	November 9, 1903	May 22, 1907
CLARENCE AUGUSTUS BURLEY	April 23, 1877	
DANIEL HUDSON BURNHAM	May 16, 1892	Died, June 1, 1912
JOHN CURTIS BURROUGHS	March 13, 1874	Died, April 21, 1892
LEONARD ASBURY BUSBY	May 15, 1899	Resigned, September 11, 1905
FRANCIS READ BUTLER	May 26, 1879	Resigned, February 19, 1883
GEORGE FRANK BUTLER *Attica, Indiana*	April 21, 1913	Died, June 22, 1921
HENRY TURMAN BYFORD	November 30, 1908	Resigned, January 20, 1919
JAMES CHRISTOPHER CAHILL	November 5, 1923	
WALTER JOHN CAHILL	November 8, 1920	Resigned, February 1, 1924
WILLIAM JAMES CALHOUN	March 12, 1906	Died, September 19, 1916
GEORGE COOK CAMPBELL	October 5, 1874	Died, May 12, 1885

Roll of Members

Members	*Date of Election*	*Date Membership Terminated*
John McRae Cameron	November 5, 1923	
Herbert John Campbell	January 4, 1915	
Andrew Jackson Canfield *Brooklyn, New York*	March 13, 1893	Died, August 23, 1908
Charles Guy Carleton	December 21, 1883	Died, August 28, 1887
William Newnham Chattin Carleton	November 8, 1909	Resigned, June 19, 1915
George Noble Carman	December 23, 1895	
Frederick Ives Carpenter	January 23, 1899	Resigned, June 3, 1909
James Gray Carr	May 15, 1922	
Leslie Carter	May 26, 1879	Resigned, September 7, 1893
Laurence Arthur Carton	February 1, 1909	Resigned, February 1, 1923
William Warren Case	November 11, 1889	Resigned, September 28, 1908
George Willis Cass	May 4, 1891	October 1, 1901
Edwin Henry Cassels	November 8, 1909	
Robert Carl Scott Catherwood	November 26, 1900	Resigned, January 25, 1908
Leander Trowbridge Chamberlain *New York, N. Y.*	April 21, 1874	Died, May 9, 1913
Buckingham Chandler	April 26, 1915	Resigned, October 1, 1917
Henry Porter Chandler	December 17, 1917	
William Henry Chappell	January 27, 1882	Resigned, February 9, 1886
Thomas Septimus Chard	March 31, 1874	Resigned, January, 31 1893
Charles Meigs Charnley	December 30, 1881	Resigned, September 29, 1884
James Charnley	February 28, 1881	Resigned, May 14, 1895
Charles Wells Chase	March 5, 1900	September 15, 1903
Hobart Chatfield-Taylor	March 7, 1892	Resigned, September 30, 1897
William Ludlow Chenery *New York, N. Y.*	May 24, 1915	
Charles Edward Cheney	November 22, 1880	Died, November 15, 1916
Frank Spooner Churchill	December 23, 1895	Resigned, September 19, 1902
Clement Long Clapp	November 14, 1910	Resigned, October 1, 1918
Alexander Beattie Clark *Brooklyn, New York*	May 26, 1919	
Jacob Wendell Clark	November 10, 1924	
John Marshall Clark	January 29, 1877	Resigned, December 29, 1894
Eliot Channing Clarke *Boston, Massachusetts*	October 5, 1874	Died, May 14, 1921
Frederick Wilcox Clarke *Boston, Massachusetts*	April 28, 1879	Died, June 1, 1918
George Clinton Clarke	October 18, 1875	Died, April 5, 1887
William Hull Clarke	May 4, 1874	Died, August 6, 1878
Horace William Shaler Cleveland	April 21, 1874	Resigned, November 18, 1878
John Wills Cloud	December 23, 1895	Resigned, October 1, 1897

Members	*Date of Election*	*Date Membership Terminated*
HENRY IVES COBB	February 2, 1891	Resigned, December 8, 1894
JOHN ADAMS COLE	December 23, 1895	Resigned, May 29, 1917
ROSSETTER GLEASON COLE	December 21, 1903	Resigned, February 1, 1910
ALGERNON COLEMAN	April 30, 1917	Resigned, September 27, 1919
ROBERT COLLYER *New York, N. Y.*	March 13, 1874	Died, December 1, 1912
WELLS MORRISON COOK	May 21, 1918	
WILLIAM FINLEY COOLBAUGH	March 13, 1874	June 10, 1876
EDWIN GILBERT COOLEY	February 4, 1901 and November 3, 1919	Resigned, February 1, 1907 Died, September 28, 1923
STOUGHTON COOLEY	February 2, 1903	Resigned, September 22, 1907
FREDERICK SHURTLEFF COOLIDGE	February 26, 1894	Resigned, September 24, 1896
ROBERT WARREN CONANT	November 9, 1891	Resigned, October 1, 1893
AVERY COONLEY	April 3, 1899	Resigned, February 7, 1916
HENRY FREDERICK COPE	January 14, 1907	Died, August 3, 1923
FREDERICK KENT COPELAND	November 11, 1901	Resigned, February 1, 1907
DAVID TIMOTHY CORBIN	November 16, 1885	February 5, 1895
JOHN MURRY CORSE	February 1, 1875	June 10, 1876
JOHN MERLE COULTER	December 23, 1895	Resigned, October 13, 1895
FREDERICK COURTNEY *New York, N. Y.*	December 27, 1880	Died, December 29, 1918
MAX HENRY COWEN	December 6, 1920	
ARTHUR JOSEPH CRAMP	April 6, 1925	
FRANK PHILIP CRANDON	November 21, 1904	Resigned, January 31, 1913
CHARLES RICHARD CRANE	February 4, 1901	Resigned, May 1, 1912
JOHN GEORGE CRAWFORD	February 19, 1906	Resigned, October 1, 1906
JOHN CRERAR	December 6, 1875	Died, October 19, 1889
ALFRED CARENO CROFTAN	February 7, 1921	
LESTER CURTIS	January 14, 1907	
CHARLES CHAUNCEY CURTISS	December 6, 1886	
CHARLES SIDNEY CUTTING	November 22, 1909	
GEORGE KELLOGG DAUCHY	November 12, 1888	Resigned, September 15, 1902
SAMUEL DAUCHY	May 21, 1923	
HENRI CHARLES EDOUARD DAVID	November 1, 1915	
BRADLEY MOORE DAVIS *Ann Arbor, Michigan*	February 20, 1899	
CHARLES WILDER DAVIS	October 25, 1897	Died, December 15, 1898
EDWARD PARKER DAVIS *Philadelphia, Pennsylvania*	January 3, 1885	
NATHAN SMITH DAVIS, JR.	November 12, 1888	Resigned, May 17, 1901
CHESTER MITCHELL DAWES	October 25, 1880	August 31, 1885
GEORGE ELLIS DAWSON	June 1, 1891	
ALBERT MORGAN DAY	January 29, 1877	Resigned, July 20, 1893

Roll of Members

Members	*Date of Election*	*Date Membership Terminated*
William Horace Day *Bridgeport, Connecticut*	February 13, 1893	
Charles William Deering	April 16, 1888	Resigned, June 18, 1892
Joseph Holton Defrees	April 26, 1915	Resigned, October 1, 1916
Thomas Francis Delaney	October 23, 1911	
Frederic Adrian Delano *Washington, D. C.*	February 1, 1897	
Franklin Denison	November 16, 1874	Resigned, May 1, 1901
Thomas Dent	March 1, 1886 and *October 10, 1910	Resigned, September 30, 1908 Died, December 25, 1924
Heyliger Adams deWindt	March 2, 1891 and December 19, 1898	Resigned, September 26, 1893 Resigned, September 26, 1902
Wirt Dexter	April 19, 1886	Died, May 17, 1890
Jacob McGavock Dickinson	October 28, 1901 and February 15, 1915	Resigned, September 16, 1904 Resigned, February 7, 1916
James Spencer Dickinson	May 1, 1916	Resigned, January 3, 1919
Fletcher Dobyns	March 9, 1914	Resigned, October, 1 1925
William Edward Dodd	March 11, 1912	
Edmund James Doering	May 24, 1915	Resigned, February 29, 1916
William Elkanah Doggett	April 21, 1874	Died, April 3, 1876
Thomas Elliott Donnelley	December 2, 1901	
James Rood Doolittle	March 17, 1874	June 11, 1877
James Rood Doolittle, Jr.	December 7, 1874	June 11, 1877
George Amos Dorsey	April 28, 1914	Resigned, October 1, 1915
George Driggs	December 3, 1888	Died, March 19, 1892
Garrett Droppers *Williamstown, Massachusetts*	March 11, 1907	
Emilius Clark Dudley	March 28, 1881 and April 21, 1919	Resigned, February 4, 1916
Samuel John Duncan-Clark	November 5, 1923	
Charles Analdo Dupee	March 15, 1875	Resigned, September 29, 1900
Eugene Dupee	November 10, 1902	Resigned, October 1, 1904
Henry Rogers Durkee	April 8, 1890	Resigned, January 15, 1895
Louis Dyer *Oxford, England*	April 23, 1877	Died, July 20, 1908
Arthur Dyrenforth	May 13, 1918	Died, June 14, 1920
Lawrence Carmichael Earle *Grand Rapids, Michigan*	January 28, 1878	Died, November 21, 1921
Sidney Corning Eastman	April 16, 1894 and January 28, 1918	Resigned, February 1, 1898
James Heron Eckels	March 28, 1898	Resigned, March 26, 1904

Members	*Date of Election*	*Date Membership Terminated*
MARQUIS EATON	December 6, 1920	Died, September 19, 1897
ARTHUR ROBIN EDWARDS	December 2, 1895	Resigned, October 1, 1925
CHARLES RAYMOND EGE	October 30, 1922	
GEORGE WILLIAM EGGERS	May 18, 1908	Resigned, September 30, 1915
FRANCIS HOWARD ELDRIDGE	December 22, 1924	
FRANK MACAGER ELLIOT	February 26, 1894	Resigned, January 27, 1902
JAMES WILLIAM ELLSWORTH	November 26, 1894	Resigned, June 10, 1898
JOSEPH WASHINGTON ERRANT	February 15, 1904	Resigned, June 9, 1909
LYNDEN EVANS	February 15, 1915	Resigned, October 1, 1921
GODFREY JOHN EYLER	March 3, 1924	
NATHANIEL KELLOGG FAIRBANK	March 24, 1882	Died, March 29, 1903
DAVID FALES	June 7, 1875	Resigned, September 30, 1905
SAMUEL FALLOWS	May 23, 1881	September 17, 1891
ALBERT GEORGE FARR	February 4, 1901	Died, December 22, 1913
MARVIN ANDRUS FARR	June 4, 1894	Resigned, June 12, 1900
JOHN VILLIERS FARWELL, JR.	February 29, 1884	Resigned, January 31, 1903
HENRY BAIRD FAVILL	May 20, 1895	Resigned, September 30, 1915
WILLIAM LYMAN FAWCETT	May 3, 1875	June 1, 1877
CHARLES NORMAN FAY	December 23, 1878	Resigned, July 11 1903
EDWIN STANTON FECHHEIMER	November 11, 1901	Resigned, February 1, 1904
BERNHARD FELSENTHAL	April 21, 1874	Resigned, November 28, 1874
WILLIAM WALLACE FENN *Cambridge, Massachusetts*	March 13, 1893	
ROBERT COLLYER FERGUS	November 12, 1917	
CHARLES NEWTON FESSENDEN	November 25, 1878	Resigned, September 29, 1884
HENRY FIELD	April 25, 1887	Died, December 22, 1890
WALTER TAYLOR FIELD	May 26, 1919	Resigned, October 1, 1922
MORRIS FISHBEIN	May 8, 1922	
GEORGE PURNELL FISHER	March 11, 1907	Resigned, April 17, 1917
WALTER LOWRIE FISHER	March 2, 1891	
GEORGE FOSTER FISKE	March 13, 1893	
ROBERT HALL FLEMING	December 6, 1886	Resigned, September 27, 1898
GEORGE ALANSON FOLLANSBEE	December 23, 1895	Resigned, September 29, 1909
TROWBRIDGE BRIGHAM FORBUSH	January 29, 1877	Resigned, October 13, 1890
JAMES BERWICK FORGAN	January 8, 1900	Resigned, October 1, 1901
THEOBALD FORSTALL	May 4, 1883	Resigned, September 5, 1889
JAMES WILLIAM FORSYTH	April 22, 1876	Resigned, September 5, 1884
ROBERT FORSYTH	December 27, 1880	Resigned, September 7, 1893
RICHARD NORMAN FOSTER	April 21, 1874	Resigned, May 26, 1877
CHARLES HENRY FOWLER	March 13, 1874	November 1, 1875
JEROME NEW FRANK	December 15, 1919	
HENRY BREWSTER FREEMAN	December 18, 1916	
HENRY VARNUM FREEMAN	December 29, 1882	Died, September 5, 1916
CHARLES WALLACE FRENCH	December 19, 1898	Resigned, January 31, 1913
WILLIAM MERCHANT RICHARDSON FRENCH	March 31, 1874	Died, June 3, 1914

Roll of Members

Members	*Date of Election*	*Date Membership Terminated*
Herbert Jacob Friedman	November 8, 1909	Resigned, January 24, 1917
Charles Gordon Fuller *Benton Harbor, Michigan*	December 21, 1883	
Melville Weston Fuller *Washington, D. C.*	February 28, 1878	Died, July 4, 1910
Charles William Fullerton	February 28, 1881	Died, December 6, 1900
Henry Jewett Furber, Jr.	February 26, 1894	Resigned, January 28, 1907
William Eliot Furness	March 13, 1874 and *April 27, 1908	Resigned, January 31, 1908 Died, July 19, 1913
Fredrik Herman Gade	April 3, 1899	Resigned, October 1, 1903
Lyman Judson Gage *Point Loma, California*	February 29, 1884	
Edward Ilsley Galvin *Berkeley, California*	January 9, 1888	Died, in 1908
Edward James Gardiner	November 29, 1884	Resigned, February 1, 1902
George Gardner	November 28, 1881	Resigned, January 28, 1886
Victor Garwood	November 24, 1902	Resigned, May 14, 1908
Frank Gilbert	December 22, 1879	Resigned, October 1, 1896
Simeon Gilbert	March 31, 1874	Resigned, June 13, 1876
Harry Orrin Gillet	November 8, 1920	
Thomas Lewis Gilmer	November 21, 1904	Resigned, February 1, 1919
Irwin Thoburn Gilruth	April 8, 1918	
John George McBeth Glessner	January 8, 1900	Resigned, January 31, 1902
John Jacob Glessner	May 4, 1883	
Leroy Truman Goble	November 3, 1919	
John Paul Goode	January 22, 1917	Resigned, January 31, 1918
Daniel Goodwin	November 22, 1880	Resigned, September 30, 1898
Frederick William Gookin	February 26, 1877	
John Cowles Grant	January 9, 1888	Died, March 21, 1914
Frederick Greeley	May 4, 1883	Died, January 21, 1912
Samuel Sewall Greeley	May 4, 1874 and *April 27, 1908	 Died, March 8, 1916
Oliver Bourne Green	June 1, 1891	Resigned, October 1, 1906
Charles Augustus Gregory	January 18, 1875	November 1, 1897
Stephen Strong Gregory	February 6, 1888	Resigned, September 23, 1895
Otto Gresham	November 9, 1903	Resigned, February 1, 1910
Walter Quintin Gresham	March 9, 1885	Resigned, April 4, 1887
Henry Foster Grierson *London, England*	May 6, 1895	Died, June 20, 1923
Thomas Williams Grover	January 28, 1878	Died, November 17, 1893
Hans Ernst Gronow	February 14, 1916	Resigned, September 30, 1917
Mark Emmet Guerin *Washington, D. C.*	May 13, 1918	

Members	*Date of Election*	*Date Membership Terminated*
FRANK WAKELY GUNSAULUS	January 9, 1888	Resigned, October 21, 1889
KARLETON HACKETT	February 4, 1901	Resigned, May 2, 1908
SIR FRANCIS SEYMOUR HADEN*	March 2, 1883	Died, June 1, 1910
Woodcote, Hampshire, England		
EDWIN MOSES HALE	March 13, 1874	June 11, 1877
JOHN PHILETUS HALE	April 4, 1892	Resigned, September 10, 1895
WILLIAM BROWNE HALE	December 18, 1905	Resigned, June 10, 1914
EUGENE JUDSON HALE	March 31, 1874	January 29, 1876
THOMAS CUMING HALL	February 6, 1888	Resigned, February 1, 1897
JOHN JULIUS HALSEY	November 1, 1886	Resigned, February 1, 1888
ALFRED ERNEST HAMILL	April 25, 1921	
CHARLES DAVISON HAMILL	May 23, 1881	Resigned, January 23, 1902
EDGAR LOCKWOOD HAMILTON	March 6, 1922	
ARTHUR LITTLE HAMILTON	February 25, 1918	
Lawrence, Massachusetts		
JOHN HENRY HAMLINE	May 4, 1891	Died, February 14, 1904
JOHN LEONARD HANCOCK	February 4, 1924	
NORMAN HAPGOOD	January 15, 1894	
New York, N. Y.		
MARTIN D HARDIN	January 29, 1877	Died, December 13, 1923
EDWARD JOHN HARDING	November 9, 1891	
Seattle, Washington		
GEORGE FRANKLIN HARDING	January 3, 1876	June 6, 1896
CHARLES SUMNER HARMON	May 16, 1892	February 1, 1914
PAUL VINCENT HARPER	December 18, 1916	
WILLIAM RAINEY HARPER	June 7, 1892	Died, January 10, 1906
WINFIELD SCOTT HARPOLE	May 6, 1907	
EDWARD AVERY HARRIMAN	January 7, 1895	Resigned, September 21, 1900
KARL EDWIN HARRIMAN	November 3, 1919	
ABRAM WINEGARDNER HARRIS	January 14, 1907	Resigned, October 1, 1907
SAMUEL SMITH HARRIS	January 6, 1875	Died, August 21, 1888
PLINY NELSON HASKELL	May 3, 1875	Died, July 26, 1884
Idaho Springs, Colorado		
AZEL FARNSWORTH HATCH	October 28, 1878	Died, November 28, 1906
EDWARD HOWARD HATTON	May 19, 1924	
JOSEPH HAVEN	March 31, 1874	Died, May 23, 1874
FRED VARMILLIA HAWLEY	November 21, 1904	Resigned, October 1, 1912
FRANKLIN HARVEY HEAD	November 29, 1884	Died, June 28, 1914
GEORGE PETER ALEXANDER HEALEY	November 15, 1875	Died, June 24, 1894
FREDERICK SCHILLER HEBARD	October 25, 1897	Died, November 16, 1920
Mobile, Alabama		
CHARLES DOWNS HELMER	March 24, 1874	Died, April 28, 1879
CHARLES MATHER HENDERSON	October 31, 1881	Resigned, October 2, 1885
ROBERT JEREMIAH HENDRICKS	April 28, 1882	Resigned, January 6, 1897

Roll of Members

Members	*Date of Election*	*Date Membership Terminated*
Brooke Herford *London, England*	April 22, 1876	Died, December 21, 1903
Rudolph Hering *Montclair, New Jersey*	December 6, 1886	Died, May 30, 1923
James Bryan Herrick	May 31, 1909	
John Jacob Herrick	February 21, 1876	Died, January 29, 1916
Robert Hervey	March 31, 1874	June 24, 1878
Porter Puffer Heywood	February 28, 1881	Died, April 28, 1896
Homer Nash Hibbard	April 21, 1874	Resigned, October 1, 1897
James Lambert High	April 21, 1874	Died, October 3, 1898
Frederick Henry Hild	November 12, 1888	Resigned, February 1, 1902
Newell Dwight Hillis	February 1, 1897	Resigned, February 1, 1898
Henry Hoyt Hilton	January 6, 1902	Resigned, August 8, 1904
Joseph Watson Hiner	April 3, 1899	Resigned, January 9, 1907
Emil Gustav Hirsch	December 30, 1881	Resigned, March 28, 1913
Charles Hitchcock	November 26, 1877	Died, May 6, 1881
Max Hjortsberg	November 27, 1876	Died, May 16, 1880
Jesse Holdom	March 11, 1907	Resigned, January 31, 1912
John Francis Holland	February 1, 1909	Died, March 5, 1912
Robert Afton Holland *St. Louis, Missouri*	January 27, 1882	Died, December 30, 1909
Charles Sumner Holt	March 2, 1883	Died, December 13, 1918
George Hubbard Holt	June 9, 1888	Died, February 9, 1924
McPherson Holt	January 16, 1922	
Henry Leonard Hollis	April 3, 1899	Resigned, January 11, 1907
Charles Butler Holmes	February 6, 1888	February 1, 1914
Henry Hooper	February 26, 1877	Resigned, January 8, 1878
John Lamar Hopkins	December 9, 1918	
Henry Horner	October 30, 1922	
Charles Horowitz	May 10, 1920	Resigned, February 1, 1922
Oliver Harvey Horton	February 24, 1879	Resigned, April 26, 1902
Edward Downer Hosmer	February 26, 1877	February 20, 1895
Clarence Augustus Hough	February 9, 1925	
James Lawrence Houghteling	November 28, 1881	Resigned, February 1, 1898
Henry Wright Howes	April 25, 1921	Resigned, October 24, 1925
George Howland	April 21, 1874	Died, October 22, 1892
George Carter Howland	December 23, 1895	Resigned, September 30, 1914
Walter Morton Howland *Amherst, Massachusetts*	November 29, 1884	Died, October 22, 1911
Thomas Hoyne	January 4, 1875	Resigned, June 14, 1882
James Jauncey Hoyt *Katonah, New York*	February 15, 1875	Died, May 29, 1924
Joseph Derwin Hubbard	April 16, 1894	Resigned, May 29, 1902
William Hammond Hubbard	June 9, 1890	Died, June 1, 1908
Thomas Hughes* *Brighton, England*	March 2, 1883	Died, March 23, 1896

Members	*Date of Election*	*Date Membership Terminated*
CHARLES HENRY HULBURD	March 7, 1892	Resigned, September 26, 1912
MORTON DENISON HULL	November 11, 1901	Resigned, February 1, 1914
JAMES ANTHONY HUNT	December 6, 1875	Resigned, April 22, 1897
GEORGE LELAND HUNTER	November 13, 1893	February 1, 1900
HENRY ALONZO HUNTINGTON	November 16, 1874	Died, July 29, 1907
Paris, France		
CHARLES LAWRENCE HUTCHINSON	November 29, 1884	Died, October 7, 1924
CHARLES CHENEY HYDE	May 7, 1900	Resigned, May 1, 1906
JAMES NEVINS HYDE	January 18, 1875	Died, September 6, 1910
JAMES THOMAS HYDE	June 1, 1874	Resigned, June 12, 1876
HARRY SIGMUND HYMAN	April 21, 1913	
EDWARD SWIFT ISHAM	November 16, 1874	Died, February 17, 1902
HUNTINGTON WOLCOTT JACKSON	November 16, 1874	Died, January 3, 1901
JONATHAN WORTH JACKSON	January 14, 1907	Resigned, September 18, 1913
HENRY DOWNING JACOBS	November 14, 1910	
Last known address: Springfield, Massachusetts		
AUGUSTUS JACOBSON	November 26, 1877	Resigned, April 12, 1895
EDMUND JANES JAMES	February 7, 1898	Died, June 17, 1925
Covina, California		
JOHN ALEXANDER JAMESON	March 17, 1874	Resigned, January 17, 1877
JAMES WALKER JANNEY	March 26, 1906	Resigned, January 31, 1908
JAMES CLARKE JEFFERY	January 12, 1914	Died, December 5, 1924
FRANK LEBARON JENNEY	January 23, 1911	
WILLIAM LEBARON JENNEY	November 25, 1878	Resigned, October 27, 1896
THEODORE JESSUP	January 8, 1900	
JAMES STEWART JEWELL	February 3, 1876	Resigned, January 28, 1882
JOHN NELSON JEWETT	February 21, 1876	Resigned, February 23, 1893
DAVID SUMNER JOHNSON	November 27, 1876	Died, April 17, 1903
Springfield, Illinois		
FRANK SEWARD JOHNSON	November 29, 1884	Died, April 23, 1922
Los Angeles, California		
HERRICK JOHNSON	February 28, 1881	Resigned, February 1, 1898
HOSMER ALLEN JOHNSON	March 31, 1874	Died, February 26, 1891
JAMES GIBSON JOHNSON	January 18, 1892	Died, March 23, 1905
Farmington, Connecticut		
LORENZO M JOHNSON	March 2, 1883	Died, November 28, 1904
DAVID BENTON JONES	January 9, 1888	Died, August 22, 1923
HENRY WEBSTER JONES	January 3, 1876	September 10, 1883
LLEWELLYN JONES	January 4, 1915	
SAMUEL MINOT JONES	January 3, 1885	Resigned, June 14, 1897
THOMAS DAVIES JONES	January 26, 1880	
WALTER CLYDE JONES	May 28, 1906	
EDWIN OAKES JORDAN	December 18, 1905	Resigned, January 20, 1909
HARRY PRATT JUDSON	January 14, 1907	Resigned, February 1, 1923

Members	*Date of Election*	*Date Membership Terminated*
ALBERT MARTIN KALES	January 6, 1902	November 15, 1907
JOHN DAVIS KALES	February 2, 1891	Resigned, January 17, 1899
EDWIN ROULETTE KEEDY	March 10, 1913	
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania		
CHAUNCEY KEEP	December 10, 1906	
WILLIAM BRISTOL KEEP	January 11, 1886	June 6, 1896
EDSON KEITH, JR.	June 1, 1891	Resigned, May 31, 1906
ELBRIDGE GERRY KEITH	November 27, 1876	Died, May 17, 1905
JAMES PEACOCK KELLY	November 22, 1880	Died, December 13, 1888
ARTHUR ISAAC KENDALL	November 7, 1921	
St. Louis, Missouri		
HENRY HERBERT KENNEDY	April 21, 1913	Resigned, February 1, 1924
WILLIAM KENT	March 5, 1900	
Kenfield, California		
SAMUEL HUMES KERFOOT, JR.	January 27, 1882	Resigned, January 31, 1898
HENRY WILLIAM KING	June 9, 1882	Resigned, October 26, 1894
WILLARD LEROY KING	December 18, 1922	
WILLIAM HENRY KING	April 21, 1874	Resigned, November 22, 1880
JOSEPH KIRKLAND	March 24, 1874	Died, April 29, 1894
ABRAHAM SAMUEL KISSEL	December 21, 1874	Resigned, June 10, 1876
JOHN HARRIS KNOWLES	December 27, 1880	Resigned, January 26, 1882
KARL KONRAD KESSLER	April 26, 1915	Resigned, February 28, 1918
KAUFMAN KOHLER	March 31, 1874	Resigned, June 2, 1876
HOWARD KRETSCHMAR	March 9, 1885	September 21, 1886
SIDNEY KUH	February 15, 1915	
ALVIN WILFORD LAFORGE	May 26, 1919	
JOHN JOSEPH LALOR	February 15, 1875	June 1, 1882
EDWIN CHANNING LARNED	March 31, 1874	Died, September 18, 1884
SHERWOOD JOHNSTON LARNED	November 21, 1904	Resigned, September 25, 1911
WALTER CRANSTON LARNED	November 15, 1875	Died, June 19, 1914
BRYAN LATHROP	January 3, 1876	Died, May 13, 1916
URBAN AUGUSTINE LAVERY	December 15, 1919	
CHARLES BURRALL LAWRENCE	March 31, 1874	Died, April 9, 1883
WILLIAM MANGAM LAWRENCE	November 16, 1885	Resigned, October 1, 1887
ALBERT LAZENBY	November 5, 1900	September 15, 1903
JOSEPH BLOOMFIELD LEAKE	October 5, 1874	Died, June 1, 1913
BLEWETT LEE	April 16, 1894 and February 15, 1915	Resigned, January 27, 1902
New York, N. Y.		
EDWARD THOMAS LEE	January 4, 1915	
JOHN THOMAS LEE	November 3, 1919	
HENRY EDUARD LEGLER	January 17, 1910	Died, September 13, 1917
HARVEY BRACE LEMON	March 6, 1922	
JOHN VALCOULON LEMOYNE	March 31, 1874	May 8, 1877
CHARLES STANLEY LESTER	October 27, 1879	Died, in 1912
Washington, D. C.		

Members	*Date of Election*	*Date Membership Terminated*
EDWIN HERBERT LEWIS	November 13, 1911	
LESLIE LEWIS	November 30, 1883	Died, October 3, 1922
JOSEPH LIBERMAN	March 25, 1876	February 1, 1878
WALTER LICHTENSTEIN	November 6, 1916	Resigned, October 20, 1924
ROBERT TODD LINCOLN *Washington, D. C.*	February 21, 1876	
CHARLES AUGUSTUS LIPPINCOTT *South Bend, Indiana*	January 10, 1898	
ARTHUR LITTLE *Dorchester, Massachusetts*	November 25, 1878	Died, April 11, 1915
CHARLES JOSEPH LITTLE	December 1, 1891	Died, March 11, 1911
HENRY DEMAREST LLOYD	June 1, 1874	Died, September 28, 1903
EDWIN LYMAN LOBDELL	November 18, 1912	
CLINTON LOCKE	February 29, 1884	Died, February 12, 1904
JOSEPH EZEKIEL LOCKWOOD	May 4, 1874	Died, November 20, 1878
MAX LOEB	May 19, 1924	
FRANK JOSEPH LOESCH	February 1, 1909	
JOHN AVERY LOMAX *Austin, Texas*	March 25, 1918	
JAMES HENRY LONG	January 22, 1894	Resigned, November 28, 1903
DANIEL MINER LORD	October 28, 1901	Resigned, May 18, 1908
HERBERT IVORY LORD *Detroit, Michigan*	May 15, 1905	
FREDERICK HOMAN LOVERIDGE	January 14, 1907	Resigned, September 28, 1908
FRANK ORREN LOWDEN *Oregon, Illinois*	March 13, 1893	
CHARLES DOAK LOWRY	September 23, 1904	
REUBEN LUDLAM	March 31, 1874	June 14, 1882
DAVID BRAINERD LYMAN	November 30, 1883	Died, April 8, 1914
FRANCIS OGDEN LYMAN	October 23, 1876	Resigned, January 30, 1883
HENRY MUNSON LYMAN	February 29, 1884	Resigned, August 25, 1888
FRANK WORTHINGTON LYNCH *San Francisco, California*	January 4, 1915	
SAMUEL ADAMS LYNDE	January 11, 1886	Resigned, January 31, 1908
NATHAN WILLIAM MACCHESNEY	May 28, 1906	
WILLIAM MACDONELL	February 15, 1875	Died, May 12, 1879
JOHN WILLIAMS MACGEAGH	May 15, 1911	Died, November 12, 1913
JULIAN WILLIAM MACK *New York, N. Y.*	April 4, 1892	
FRANKLIN MACVEAGH	March 31, 1874	
EDGAR MADDEN	October 19, 1883	April 17, 1894
BENJAMIN DRAKE MAGRUDER	April 22, 1876	Resigned, May 29, 1890
GEORGE MANIERRE	January 30, 1885	Resigned, January 31, 1895
EDWARD MANLEY	October 22, 1917	
WILLIAM HENRY MANSS	December 12, 1921	
LEROY DELOS MANSFIELD	January 3, 1876	June 19, 1878

Roll of Members

Members	*Date of Election*	*Date Membership Terminated*
George Linnæus Marsh	December 17, 1917	
Thomas Brunton Marston	February 12, 1894	Resigned, February 1, 1899
Franklin Martin	November 26, 1923	
Horace Hawes Martin	February 26, 1894	Died, October 19, 1925
Alfred Bishop Mason	November 16, 1874	
New York, N. Y.		
Arthur John Mason	January 23, 1911	
Edward Gay Mason	March 13, 1874	Died, December 18, 1898
Francis Payne Mason	February 4, 1901	Resigned, February 1, 1908
Henry Burrall Mason	November 16, 1874	August 15, 1902
Roswell Henry Mason	February 15, 1875	January 25, 1898
Edgar Lee Masters	February 13, 1911	January 31, 1916
Robert Elden Mathews	December 12, 1921	
Columbus, Ohio		
William Mathews	March 24, 1874	Died, February 14, 1909
Boston, Massachusetts		
Herman Lewis Matz	April 16, 1894	
Rudolph Matz	March 2, 1891	Died, March 15, 1917
William Andrew McAndrew	April 8, 1890	
George Martin McBean	March 19, 1917	Resigned, October 12, 1924
Hugh Johnston McBirney	December 23, 1895	Resigned, January 25, 1898
Ezra Butler McCagg	February 15, 1875	February 1, 1897
James Gove King McClure	October 22, 1886	Resigned, October 1, 1908
Alexander Caldwell McClurg	March 31, 1874	Died, April 15, 1901
James Lukens McConaughy†	January 16, 1922	Resigned, April 1, 1925
Galesburg, Illinois		
Samuel Parsons McConnell	October 23, 1876	June 6, 1896
Alfred Edward McCordic	February 7, 1898	Resigned, September 18, 1899
Alexander Agnew McCormick	February 2, 1891	Resigned, October 16, 1903
Cyrus Hall McCormick	December 30, 1881	
Robert Hall McCormick, Jr.	October 23, 1916	Resigned, October 7, 1919
James Edward McDade	May 19, 1924	
Parmalee John McFadden	April 6, 1896	Died, February 9, 1911
New York, N. Y.		
William Brown McIlvaine	April 16, 1894	Resigned, January 30, 1897
Kenneth McKenzie†	January 16, 1922	
Urbana, Illinois		
William Edward McLaren	March 22, 1880	Resigned, January 28, 1881
Andrew Cunningham McLaughlin	May 24, 1915	
Buell McKeever	March 21, 1904	Resigned, October 25, 1917
William Gordon McMillan	June 24, 1878	August 31, 1885
Simon John McPherson	March 2, 1883	Died, January 9, 1919
Lawrenceville, New Jersey		
George Herbert Mead	November 7, 1921	

Members	*Date of Election*	*Date Membership Terminated*
JOHN COLLIER MECHEM	February 28, 1921	
GEORGE WALKER MEEKER	February 29, 1884	Resigned, September 17, 1889
CHARLES PATRICK MEGAN	January 17, 1921	
LEWIS PYLE MERCER	February 28, 1881	June 14, 1882
LOUIS JOSEPH MERCIER	December 21, 1908	Resigned, February 1, 1910
HENRY PAYSON MERRIMAN	January 22, 1894	Died, October 18, 1911
Santa Barbara, California		
LORING WILBUR MESSER	January 22, 1894	Resigned, October 22, 1917
EDWIN LILLIE MILLER	November 27, 1899	
Detroit, Michigan		
HENRY GILES MILLER	February 29, 1884	October 29, 1896
JAMES ALEXANDER MILLER	June 4, 1894	February 28, 1911
JOHN STOCKER MILLER	February 25, 1895	Died, February 16, 1922
JOHN STOCKER MILLER, JR.	January 22, 1917	
GEORGE CRICHTON MILN	October 31, 1881	June 11, 1883
THOMAS GEORGE MILSTED	November 1, 1886	Resigned, December 9, 1889
CHARLES WELLINGTON MINARD	December 7, 1903	Resigned, September 29, 1909
CLIFFORD MITCHELL	May 10, 1920	Resigned, October 1, 1921
LOUIS CELESTIN MONIN	November 26, 1900	Resigned, June 3, 1908
FRANK HUGH MONTGOMERY	January 29, 1900	Died, July 14, 1908
WILLIAM ADAM MONTGOMERY	May 25, 1885	Died, August 21, 1895
BEVERIDGE HARSHAW MOORE	November 6, 1916	
SAMUEL MCCLELLAND MOORE	March 15, 1875	June 2, 1884
VICTOR MORAWETZ	November 24, 1879	
New York, N. Y.		
DAVID PERCY MORGAN	November 11, 1889	Resigned, April 25, 1891
HENRY CRITTENDEN MORRIS	November 21, 1904	Resigned, January 29, 1916
JAMES WILLIAM MORRISSON	February 17, 1902	Resigned, October 17, 1917
CHARLES JAMES MORSE	November 4, 1895	Resigned, May 7, 1900
JARED KIRTLAND MORSE	December 12, 1921	
LEMUEL MOSS	November 2, 1874	Died, July 12, 1904
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania		
HAROLD NICHOLAS MOYER	January 17, 1910	Died, December 14, 1923
HARRISON MUSGRAVE	April 18, 1898	Resigned, December 26, 1899
CHARLES ALEXANDER NELSON	November 9, 1891	
Mount Vernon, New York		
MURRY NELSON	October 18, 1875	Resigned, January 31, 1902
MURRY NELSON, JR.	October 18, 1893	Resigned, August 17, 1903
CLARENCE ADOLPH NEYMANN	May 26, 1919	
GEORGE PERRY NICHOLS	February 9, 1925	
WILLIAM WILSON KIRCHOFER NIXON	March 18, 1889	Resigned, September 29, 1900
CHARLES DYER NORTON	April 8, 1901	Resigned, April 12, 1902
JAMES SAGER NORTON	April 22, 1876	Died, September 17, 1896
GEORGE CLEMENT NOYES	March 2, 1883	Died, January 14, 1889
JOHN THOMAS NOYES	March 24, 1879	Resigned, January 31, 1895

Roll of Members

Members	*Date of Election*	*Date Membership Terminated*
LaVerne Noyes	December 17, 1917	Died, July 24, 1919
Horace Sweeny Oakley	February 12, 1894	Resigned, July 16, 1903
John O'Connor	November 13, 1912	Resigned, April 20, 1915
Holmes Onderdonk	January 16, 1921	
William Sigmund Oppenheim	April 16, 1894	Resigned, January 16, 1905
Hugh Robert Orr	January 17, 1921	
Hartwell Osborn	February 19, 1906	Died, November 13, 1914
Louis Shreve Osborne *Newark, New Jersey*	November 29, 1884	Died, January 27, 1912
Roy Clifton Osgood	April 26, 1915	
Ephraim Allen Otis	April 22, 1878	Resigned, January 28, 1904
John Nash Ott	March 8, 1915	Resigned, February 1, 1924
Jesse Myron Owen	December 22, 1924	
George Packard	November 26, 1894	
Charles Evart Paddock	January 4, 1915	Resigned, February 1, 1921
George Laban Paddock	December 20, 1875 and *May 31, 1909	Died, September 11, 1910
Benjamin Eldridge Page	May 24, 1920	
Herman Page	December 4, 1905	Resigned, January 23, 1909
Alonzo Winslow Paige *Schenectady, New York*	March 22, 1880	
Alonzo Ketcham Parker	January 8, 1900	Resigned, February 23, 1904
Francis Warner Parker	May 16, 1912	Died, October 9, 1922
Francis Wayland Parker	May 26, 1884	September 21, 1886
Robert Henry Parkinson	May 24, 1897	Resigned, September 29, 1909
Newton Augustus Partridge	March 28, 1898	Resigned, February 1, 1921
John Clorey Patterson	October 5, 1874	February 6, 1877
Perry Smith Patterson	December 17, 1923	Resigned, October 1, 1925
Robert Wilson Patterson, Jr.	April 19, 1875	Resigned, August 7, 1888
Hugh Talbot Patrick	March 28, 1898	Resigned, May 22, 1899
John Barton Payne	January 15, 1894	Resigned, September 23, 1897
William Morton Payne	February 1, 1897	Died, July 11, 1919
Augustus Stephen Peabody	October 27, 1908	Resigned, May 1, 1911
Francis Bolles Peabody	December 29, 1882	Resigned, November 28, 1894
Selim Hobart Peabody	May 28, 1877	Resigned, November 22, 1898
Charles William Pearson	November 7, 1887	Resigned, February 1, 1889
James Carr Peasley	November 7, 1887	Resigned, May 24, 1890
Bronson Peck, Jr.	January 3, 1876	Died, September 14, 1895
George Record Peck	April 6, 1896	Resigned, January 15, 1903
Emerson William Peet	November 27, 1876	Died, April 17, 1902
James Harvey Peirce	May 4, 1883	Resigned, January 15, 1913
Abram Morris Pence	November 16, 1874	Died, September 5, 1905
Dwight Heald Perkins	October 28, 1901	Resigned, October 1, 1906
Herbert Farrington Perkins	December 18, 1893	Resigned, February 1, 1904

Members	*Date of Election*	*Date Membership Terminated*
NORMAN CAROLAN PERKINS *Detroit, Michigan*	March 31, 1874	Died, March 20, 1895
RAYMOND ST. JAMES PERRIN *New York, N. Y.*	May 26, 1884	Died, August 30, 1915
WILLIAM FERDINAND PETERSEN	October 30, 1922	
WILLIAM JACOB PETRIE *San Antonio, Texas*	June 1, 1874 and November 12, 1888	Resigned, December 20, 1887 Died, February 1, 1913
HOLMAN DEAN PETTIBONE	May 21, 1923	
GEORGE BENJAMIN PHELPS, JR.	March 2, 1891	Resigned, September 29, 1896
MYRON HENRY PHELPS *Last known address:* *New York, N. Y.*	December 6, 1886	
GEORGE LEVIS PHILLIPS	December 3, 1888	Died, January 29, 1889
JOSIAH LITTLE PICKARD *Cupertino, California*	March 31, 1874	Died, March 27, 1914
CHARLES CHURCHILL PICKETT	June 9, 1890	June 1, 1909
CLEMENT KNOWLES PITTMAN *Los Angeles, California*	November 22, 1909	Died, April 17, 1921
ALLEN BARTLIT POND	November 12, 1888	Resigned, May 28, 1909
IRVING KANE POND	November 12, 1888	
CHARLES CLARENCE POOLE	December 18, 1893	Resigned, September 27, 1907
WILLIAM FREDERICK POOLE	March 31, 1874	Died, March 1, 1894
ROBERT PERCEVIL PORTER *Oxford, England*	January 26, 1880	Died, February 28, 1917
LOUIS FREELAND POST *Washington, D. C.*	October 28, 1901	
EDWARD CLEMENT POTTER	January 8, 1900	Resigned, May 11, 1903
ROSCOE POUND *Cambridge, Massachusetts*	March 14, 1910	
HENRY ALFRED POVELEITE *Cincinnati, Ohio*	April 3, 1911	
HORATIO NELSON POWERS *Bridgeport, Connecticut*	March 13, 1874	Died, September 6, 1890
ROBERT BRUCE PREBLE	February 7, 1921	
SARTELL PRENTICE	April 28, 1882	Died, September 2, 1905
KEITH PRESTON	February 26, 1923	Resigned, February 1, 1924
THEODORE PHILANDER PRUDDEN	November 7, 1887	Died, November 9, 1915
EUGENE ERNST PRUSSING	November 4, 1899	Resigned, January 26, 1916
ERNST WILFRID PUTTKAMMER	March 12, 1923	
JAMES EDWARD QUAN	December 10, 1906	Resigned, September 2, 1908
EDWARD CHITTENDEN RAY	February 21, 1887	Resigned, January 31, 1893
WILLIAM HENRY RAY	March 9, 1885	Died, July 30, 1889
HENRY WARREN RAYMOND *Germantown, Pennsylvania*	January 29, 1877	Died, February 18, 1925
CHARLES FRANCIS READ	March 3, 1924	Resigned, January 12, 1925

Roll of Members

Members	*Date of Election*	*Date Membership Terminated*
Edward Rector	December 18, 1905	Resigned, July 28, 1910
Charles Bert Reed	December 10, 1906	
Clark Scammon Reed	April 21, 1919	
Dudley Billings Reed	May 10, 1920	Resigned, October 1, 1921
Earl Howell Reed, Jr.	April 5, 1915	Resigned, September 30, 1917
Frank Freemont Reed	November 27, 1916	Resigned, October 1, 1917
Curtis Williford Reese	November 26, 1923	
Alexander Frederick Reichmann	January 20, 1913	
William Morton Reynolds	April 21 1874	March 6, 1876
Charles Spencer Richardson *New Haven, Connecticut*	January 14, 1907	
William Lee Richardson	December 6, 1920	
John Ridlon	February 1, 1897	Resigned, December 31, 1898
Samuel Mayo Rinaker	December 12, 1921	
Jacob Ringer	May 26, 1919	Died, September 9, 1922
George Evan Roberts *Ossining, New York*	April 18, 1910	
William Charles Roberts	April 25, 1887	Resigned, February 1, 1892
John Roy Robertson	March 31, 1874	October 1, 1875
Harry Franklin Robinson	May 19, 1924	
Carl Bismarck Roden	December 17, 1917	
George Mills Rogers	December 27, 1880	Resigned, September 20, 1888
John Gorin Rogers	May 4, 1874	Resigned, September 30, 1886
Joseph Martin Rogers *Traverse City, Michigan*	November 30, 1883	Died, September 28, 1923
Frederick Woodman Root	October 31, 1884	Died, November 8, 1916
John Wellborn Root	February 3, 1876	Died, January 15, 1891
John Wellborn Root, Jr.	March 8, 1915	May 29, 1916
Julius Rosenthal	March 31, 1874	Died, May 14, 1905
Lessing Rosenthal	January 10, 1898	
Cyrus Dustin Roys	January 7, 1890	Resigned, May 14, 1896
John Sumner Runnels	February 2, 1891	Resigned, January 31, 1915
James Boyer Runnion *Kansas City, Missouri*	April 21, 1874	Died, May 6, 1897
William Henry Ryder	April 19, 1875	Resigned, June 10, 1878
Edward Larned Ryerson	November 11, 1907	Resigned, January 31, 1911
Edwin Warner Ryerson	November 7, 1921	
Martin Antoine Ryerson	March 2, 1891	
William Godfrey Sage	December 13, 1909	
William McIntire Salter *Silver Lake, New Hampshire*	March 9, 1885	
Osborne Sampson *Andrew, Iowa*	November 30, 1883	Died, December, 1920
Victor Channing Sanborn	December 21, 1903	Died, January 13, 1921

Members	*Date of Election*	*Date Membership Terminated*
EDWARD HENRY SANFORD	May 29, 1911	Resigned, May 5, 1917
MINOT JUDSON SAVAGE *Cleveland, Ohio*	March 17, 1874	Died, May 29, 1918
HENRY JAMES SAWE	February 2, 1903	Died, April 2, 1904
CARLOS POMEROY SAWYER	February 15, 1904	
JOSEPH SCHAFFNER	March 14, 1910	Died, April 19, 1918
JOSEPH HALLE SCHAFFNER	November 5, 1923	
ELMER SCHLESINGER *New York, N. Y.*	January 17, 1910	
OTTO LEOPOLD SCHMIDT	November 12, 1909	
FRANCIS PHILLIP SCHMITT	May 24, 1886	Resigned, January 28, 1890
GEORGE SCHNEIDER	December 20, 1875	Died, September 16, 1905
JOHN JAMES SCHOBINGER	December 6, 1875	Resigned, October 1, 1904
CHARLES SUMNER SCHOENMANN	April 14, 1902	Resigned, January 20, 1908
JOHN MCALLISTER SCHOFIELD	February 29, 1884	Resigned, February 1, 1885
ARTHUR PEARSON SCOTT	February 28, 1921	
FRANK HAMLINE SCOTT	May 4, 1891	
HARRY FLETCHER SCOTT *Athens, Ohio*	January 17, 1921	
MOSES LEWIS SCUDDER *Huntington, L. I., New York*	May 4, 1874	Died, October 29, 1917
LEWIS MARTIN SEARS *West Lafayette, Indiana*	May 15, 1916	
LOUIS AUGUSTUS SEEBERGER	December 10, 1906	Resigned, January 30, 1909
FRANK HARROLD SELLERS	January 23, 1899	Resigned, February 1, 1901
JAMES WASHINGTON SHEAHAN	March 31, 1874	January 29, 1876
EDWIN HOLMES SHELDON *New York, N. Y.*	March 25, 1878	Died, December 18, 1890
THEODORE SHELDON	May 25, 1885	Resigned, January 6, 1889
ROBERT DICKINSON SHEPPARD	February 28, 1881	May 22, 1907
PHILIP HENRY SHERIDAN* *Nonquit, Massachusetts*	March 2, 1883	Died, August 5, 1888
DANIEL LEWIS SHOREY	March 31, 1874	Died, March 4, 1899
PAUL SHOREY	October 31, 1884	
JOHN GEORGE SHORTALL	November 15, 1875	Died, July 23, 1908
JOHN LOUIS SHORTALL	February 26, 1894	Resigned, March 10, 1919
PHILIP RAYMOND SHUMWAY	March 5, 1900	Resigned, January 31, 1903
WILLIAM PRATT SIDLEY	December 23, 1895	Resigned, January 29, 1909
GEORGE CUSHING SIKES	January 6, 1902	Resigned, August 31, 1903
JOSEPH LYMAN SILSBEE	February 29, 1884	Resigned, September 30, 1898
HOWARD LYLE SIMMONS	March 6, 1922	
JAMES PERSONS SIMONDS	March 12, 1923	
WILLIAM EDWARD SIMONDS† *Galesburg, Illinois*	January 16, 1922	
ERNEST SYLVESTER SIMPSON	February 26, 1923	

Members	*Date of Election*	*Date Membership Terminated*
MARK SKINNER	December 21, 1874	Died, September 16, 1887
ORRIN SKINNER	October 18, 1875	June 9, 1879
ARTHUR WAKEFIELD SLATEN	May 21, 1923	Resigned, February 1, 1924
EDWARD ALONZO SMALL	October 18, 1875	Died, January 13, 1882
ARCHIBALD WHITTIER SMALLEY	March 2, 1925	
CHARLES GILMAN SMITH	March 31, 1874	Died, January 10, 1894
DUNLAP SMITH	February 25, 1895	Resigned, September 29, 1898
EDWIN BURRITT SMITH	March 18, 1889	Died, May 9, 1906
FREDERICK AUGUSTUS SMITH	February 4, 1901	Died, January 31, 1919
FREDERICK BELCHER SMITH	March 31, 1874	Resigned, October 19, 1917
GEORGE BALDWIN SMITH*	January 18, 1875	Died, September 18, 1879
Madison, Wisconsin		
GEORGE WASHINGTON SMITH	October 18, 1875	Died, September 16, 1898
HENRY JUSTIN SMITH	May 19, 1924	
HOWARD LESLIE SMITH	December 19, 1898	
Madison, Wisconsin		
HUMPHREY RUSSELL SMITH	December 9, 1907	Resigned, July 8, 1910
PERRY HIRAM SMITH	June 9, 1888	Resigned, January 5, 1897
PLINY BENT SMITH	April 25, 1887	Died, April 24, 1912
WILLIAM HENRY SMITH	February 26, 1894	Died, July 27, 1896
ISAAC ALONZO SMOTHERS	December 17, 1923	
DENTON JAQUES SNIDER	December 3, 1888	
St. Louis, Missouri		
FRANKLYN BLISS SNYDER	December 18, 1916	Resigned, October 1, 1925
KEITH SPALDING	December 18, 1905	Resigned, January 31, 1910
ALBERT ARNOLD SPRAGUE	May 26, 1879	Died, January 10, 1915
OTHO SYLVESTER ARNOLD SPRAGUE	November 22, 1880	Died, February 20, 1909
Pasadena, California		
SAMUEL CECIL STANTON	May 26, 1919	
HORACE MANN STARKEY	December 19, 1898	Died, June 22, 1923
Rockford, Illinois		
MERRITT STARR	April 16, 1894	
LEWIS ABYRAM STEBBINS	October 22, 1917	
FREDERICK MORGAN STEELE	October 25, 1897	Resigned, January 27, 1903
HENRY THORNTON STEELE	April 21, 1874	Died, November 10, 1890
OTTO ALBERT STELLER	May 8, 1922	
EDWARD SWAN STICKNEY	December 6, 1875	Died, March 20, 1880
JOHN CAROLUS STIRLING	May 26, 1884	Resigned, January 31, 1895
WILLIAM ROBERT STIRLING	November 23, 1882	Resigned, September 30, 1914
JOSEPH STOLZ	December 15, 1902	
GEORGE FREDERICK STONE	February 26, 1894	Resigned, February 31, 1902
HENRY BALDWIN STONE	November 30, 1883	Died, July 5, 1897
JAMES SAMUEL STONE	February 25, 1895	Resigned, September 29, 1900
HENRY STRONG	April 23, 1877	Died, October 21, 1911
WILLIAM EMERSON STRONG	November 26, 1877	Died, April 10, 1891

The Chicago Literary Club

Members	*Date of Election*	*Date Membership Terminated*
Melancthon Woolsey Stryker	May 25, 1885	Resigned, October 2, 1885
Charles Inches Sturgis	June 7, 1892	Resigned, October 1, 1894
Louis Henry Sullivan	January 11, 1886	Resigned, October 1, 1901
George Warner Swain	May 15, 1922	
Harold Higgins Swift	November 3, 1919	
David Swing	March 24, 1874	Died, October 3, 1894
Lorado Taft	March 18, 1899	Resigned, September 29, 1900
William Charles Tanner	February 6, 1905	
Last known address: Riverside, California		
Charles Henry Taylor	December 21, 1883	Resigned, October 16, 1894
	and	
	April 8, 1901	Resigned, July 19, 1915
Fitzhugh Taylor	November 6, 1905	Resigned, January 31, 1915
Graham Taylor	February 12, 1894	Resigned, September 24, 1896
Thomas Taylor, Jr.	January 15, 1894	Resigned, February 1, 1904
Horace Kent Tenney	October 28, 1901	Resigned, June 26, 1906
Alfred Howe Terry	November 1, 1886	Resigned, April 21, 1887
Schuyler Baldwin Terry	February 28, 1921	
John Marshall Thacher	April 28, 1882	Resigned, September 30, 1895
Alfred Addison Thomas	February 26, 1894	Resigned, May 16, 1900
Frank Wright Thomas	March 6, 1922	
Hiram Washington Thomas	October 5, 1874	Resigned, February 12, 1878
James Westfall Thompson	February 20, 1899	
John Leverett Thompson	June 7, 1875	Died, January 31, 1888
Leverett Thompson	February 26, 1894	Resigned, September 7, 1905
Slason Thompson	December 27, 1880	
William McIlwain Thompson	February 1, 1909	
Arthur James Todd	January 16, 1922	
Albert Harris Tolman	February 1, 1909	
Henry Leland Tolman	November 25, 1878	Resigned, January 21, 1882
Floyd Williams Tomkins, Jr.	December 21, 1891	
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania		
Arnold Tompkins	November 24, 1902	Died, August 14, 1905
Melvin Alvah Traylor	April 21, 1919	
Lambert Tree	March 31, 1874	June 19, 1878
Charles Henderson True	February 12, 1923	
Lyman Trumbull	March 31, 1874	June 11, 1886
Murray Floyd Tuley	January 26, 1880	June 20, 1897
Frederick Ullmann	February 25, 1895	Died, March 29, 1911
Frederic Ullmann, Jr.	January 28, 1918	Resigned, October 1, 1925
Arthur Waring Underwood	March 16, 1923	Resigned, May 9, 1905
Thomas Ingle Underwood	April 6, 1925	
George Putnam Upton	March 31, 1874	October 1, 1875
George Burwell Utley	April 6, 1925	

Members	*Date of Election*	*Date Membership Terminated*
DAVID NEWTON UTTER	November 30, 1883	June 5, 1891
JOSEPH LORING VALENTINE	January 7, 1921	
JOHN FREDERICK VOIGT	November 14, 1910	Resigned, February 1, 1922
LEONARD WELLS VOLK	March 31, 1874	June 19, 1878
HENRY HEILEMAN WAIT	December 23, 1895	Resigned, April 29, 1907
HORATIO LOOMIS WAIT	January 29, 1877	Died, July 15, 1916
JAMES JOSEPH WAIT	January 7, 1890	Died, January 11, 1925
ALDACE FREEMAN WALKER *New York, N. Y.*	November 11, 1889	Died, April 12, 1901
GEORGE RICHARD WALKER	November 4, 1899	Resigned, October 1, 1901
JAMES MONROE WALKER	January 29, 1877	Died, January 22, 1881
WIRT DEXTER WALKER	April 16, 1888	Died, April 24, 1899
SEYMOUR WALTON	February 6, 1888	April 17, 1894
FRANK GIBSON WARD	May 1, 1916	
HENRY ARTHUR WARE	March 28, 1898	Resigned, September 14, 1900
ARBA NELSON WATERMAN	March 2, 1883	Died, March 16, 1917
EDWARD STANLEY WATERS *Salem, Massachusetts*	June 1, 1874	Died, April 7, 1916
WILLIAM OTIS WATERS	September 23, 1904	Resigned, September 24, 1909
CHARLES RIPLEY WEBSTER	January 29, 1900	Resigned, January 31, 1902
GEORGE WASHINGTON WEBSTER	March 5, 1900	Resigned, September 30, 1914
JOHN CLARENCE WEBSTER	December 10, 1906	Resigned, October 1, 1916
JOSEPH DANA WEBSTER	February 1, 1875	Died, March 12, 1876
DAVID SPENCER WEGG	April 4, 1892	Resigned, November 16, 1916
GEORGE PHILIP WELLES	November 28, 1881	Died, January 21, 1912
ARTHUR BRATTLE WELLS	January 7, 1890	Resigned, August 9, 1909
CHARLES WILLIAM WENDTÉ *Berkeley, California*	December 21, 1874	
ARTHUR DANA WHEELER	March 7, 1887	Died, August 29, 1912
DAVID HINTON WHEELER	March 31, 1874	October 1, 1875
SAMUEL HICKOX WHEELER	February 26, 1877	Resigned, March 26, 1883
CHARLES CRAWFORD WHINERY	December 6, 1920	
HORACE WHITE *New York, N. Y.*	March 24, 1874	Died, September 16, 1916
RUSSELL WHITMAN	April 8, 1890	Resigned, September 29, 1894
HERBERT CLARKSON WHITEHEAD	May 4, 1925	
GEORGE FRANCIS WHITSETT *Philadelphia, Pennsylvania*	May 19, 1924	
PETER BONNETT WIGHT	June 7, 1875	Resigned, October 1, 1896
JOHN HENRY WIGMORE	October 25, 1897	Resigned, August 29, 1898
JOHN DANIEL WILD	November 14, 1910	
PAYSON SIBLEY WILD	December 15, 1902	
ROBERT HALL WILES	May 18, 1903	Died, March 30, 1907
DUDLEY PHELPS WILKINSON	November 27, 1876	Resigned, January 31, 1898
JOHN WILKINSON	March 17, 1874	Died, September 9, 1904
JAMES ROWLAND WILLETT	June 9, 1888	Resigned, January 30, 1893

Members	*Date of Election*	*Date Membership Terminated*
EDWARD FRANKLIN WILLIAMS	November 27, 1876 and *April 24, 1916	Died, May 26, 1919
HENRY PERCY WILLIAMS	November 1, 1915	
NORMAN WILLIAMS	October 18, 1875	Died, June 19, 1899
ROBERT WILLIAMS	November 28, 1881	Resigned, September 1, 1884
STALHAM LEON WILLIAMS, JR.	November 4, 1899	Resigned, September 18, 1907
CHARLES HENRY WILMERDING	February 3, 1890	Resigned, September 30, 1895
BENJAMIN MAIRS WILSON	November 27, 1876	September 17, 1892
JOHN P WILSON	December 23, 1878	Died, October 3, 1922
ARTHUR WELLESLEY WINDETT	March 31, 1874	Resigned, April 26, 1886
DEWITT COSGROVE WING	March 24, 1913	
WILLIAM HERMAN WINSLOW	February 7, 1898	Resigned, February 1, 1905
FREDERICK SEYMOUR WINSTON	June 21, 1880	Resigned, June 12, 1893
ALBRECHT WIRTH	January 7, 1895	Resigned, May 24, 1914
THOMAS FOSTER WITHROW	January 29, 1877	Died, February 3, 1893
ALBERT HENRY WOLF	January 12, 1914	Died, March 13, 1921
HENRY MILTON WOLF	May 28, 1906	
BENJAMIN WOLHAUPTER	December 23, 1895	Resigned, September 30, 1899
WALTER MABIE WOOD *Philadelphia, Pennsylvania*	October 28, 1901	
ROLLIN TURNER WOODYATT	November 22, 1915	
JOHN HOPKINS WORCESTER, JR.	November 11, 1889	Died, February 6, 1893
SAMUEL HENRY WRIGHT	November 4, 1895	Died, July 16, 1900
VICTOR S. YARROS	December 7, 1903	
CHARLES YEOMANS	November 3, 1919	
ABRAM VANEPS YOUNG	March 18, 1889	Resigned, February 1, 1907
KIMBALL YOUNG	February 13, 1893	Resigned, January 13, 1908
JOHN MAXCY ZANE	December 4, 1905	Resigned, December 29, 1913
JOSEPH ZEISLER	January 7, 1895	Resigned, October 1, 1917
SIGMUND ZEISLER	March 13, 1893	
WILLIAM CARBYS ZIMMERMAN	October 19, 1903	Resigned, January 31, 1908

Appendix D

PAPERS READ BEFORE THE CLUB

THE lists include both written papers and addresses. Where "Conversation" or "Symposium" appears in parenthesis following a title it indicates that a Conversation or a Symposium, as the case may be, was led by the member whose name heads the list.

William Kelly Ackerman

Early Attempts at Railroad Building in Illinois	December 4, 1882
Notes on Railway Management in the United States	November 10, 1884
Some Things about Railway Managers	November 1, 1886
Lights and Shadows of a Railroad King	January 7, 1889

Charles Adams

The Evolution of the Military Rifle (Illustrated)	April 10, 1905
Cuernavaca (Illustrated)	April 20, 1908
Dialect Readings	March 27, 1911
A Trip in Java (Illustrated)	March 17, 1919

George Everett Adams

Ideals in Education (Conversation)	June 6, 1881
The Rules of the House (Conversation)	October 21, 1889
Washington's Idea of "Uncle Sam"	November 18, 1895
The Sixteenth Century Englishman and the Twentieth Century American	January 30, 1899
Color in Certain Poets	January 16, 1905
On Certain Changes in Language	February 3, 1908
Tros Tyriusque	November 3, 1913

JOHN COLEMAN ADAMS

The Reaction from Realism	November 7, 1887
The Historic Place of Abraham Lincoln	April 22, 1889
Certain Intellectual Relations of Art	June 10, 1889

SIDNEY ADLER

Looking at Cæsar	January 27, 1919

VICTOR CLIFTON ALDERSON

Technical Education; an Economic Necessity	October 20, 1902

OWEN FRANKLIN ALDIS

Louis Napoleon	June 17, 1878
A Letter to Jefferson Davis	June 5, 1882
State Rights—North and South	June 4, 1883
A Day in Maya Land	May 30, 1892

RUDOLPH ALTROCCHI

Gabriele D'Annunzio: Poet of Beauty and Decadence	November 6, 1922
Roberto Bracco, and the Drama of the Subconscious	February 25, 1924

JOHN WARD AMBERG

A Potpourri of Travel	December 1, 1901
A Glimpse at Our Northern Iron Ranges	April 22, 1912

EDWARD SCRIBNER AMES

Schopenhauer	October 25, 1915
The Psychology of Religion	January 15, 1918
Modern Tendencies in Religion	January 26, 1920
The Books of the Year (Symposium)	May 1, 1922
Behaviorism	February 18, 1924

CLEMENT WALKER ANDREWS

Some Details of Library Administration	December 20, 1897
The Means of Making Printed Matter Available	May 14, 1900
Books as Merchandise	February 6, 1905
Recent Progress in Chemistry	December 4, 1905
A Footnote to History in 3-Point	April 3, 1911
An Uncritical Sketch of an Adventurous Life — that of Commodore Joshua Barney, U.S.N.	April 12, 1915
Inaugural Address as President	October 8, 1917
The Economics of Library Architecture	April 19, 1920
An Adventurous Life	March 17, 1924

EDMUND ANDREWS

The Mound Builders (Conversation)	March 10, 1879
The Ancient American Elephants	November 15, 1886
Incidents of Travel	October 19, 1896

Papers Read Before the Club

Edward Wyllys Andrews

The Sword of Fire	November 4, 1889

Galusha Anderson

The Data of Ethics (Conversation)	February 9, 1880
Chrysostom the Preacher	October 23, 1893
Passages from Rev. Timothy Titmouth's "Story of a Country Neighborhood"	May 13, 1895
How Missouri was Kept in the Union	May 15, 1899
Reminiscences of a Border City in the Civil War	April 7, 1902

Norman Kellogg Anderson

The Ice Age in Wisconsin	February 19, 1906

Samuel Appleton

Edited and read an "Informal"	October 15, 1877
Edited and read an "Informal"	December 20, 1880

Francis Marion Arnold

The Relation of Music to Literature	November 25, 1918
Musical Selections	October 27, 1919
New Freedom in the Construction of Music	November 24, 1919
Some Modern Nature Music (with Piano Illustrations)	February 21, 1921

Isaac Newton Arnold

James Fenimore Cooper	December 20, 1875
Personal Reminiscences of Scotland and Anecdotes of Scott	June 2, 1879
Reminiscences of Congress during the Rebellion	March 21, 1881

Edward Gowan Asay

The Bibliopole	May 7, 1877

Benjamin Franklin Ayer

Lake Front Questions	May 28, 1888

Henry Homes Babcock

Plant Culture	April 29, 1876
What Should Be the Limits of Free Education Furnished by the State? (Conversation)	October 14, 1878

Wilson Marvin Backus

The Italy of Today	October 13, 1902

Paul Valentine Bacon

Leonardo da Vinci, the Great Dilettante	January 30, 1911

EDWARD PAYSON BAILEY

The Young Men's Christian Association	November 28, 1904

EDGAR ADDISON BANCROFT

The Religion of Shelley	May 21, 1894
Our New Foreign Policy	February 1, 1904
Franklin as a Statesman	January 8, 1906
Preparedness	March 6, 1916
The Present-Day Business Man Cannot Dispense with the Present-Day Lawyer	December 4, 1922

LEWELLYS FRANKLIN BARKER

The Plague as It Appears in Literature	November 3, 1902

CECIL BARNES

The French Constitution	November 17, 1879

WILLIAM HENRY BARNUM

Trial by Jury (Conversation)	May 12, 1879
Chief Justice John Marshall the Expounder of the Constitution	May 12, 1884

ELWYN ALFRED BARRON

Namur	April 3, 1893

JOHN HENRY BARROWS

Rembrandt, the Shakespeare of Art	December 3, 1888
The Moral and Religious World of Shakespeare	October 16, 1893
Inaugural Address as President	October 8, 1895
Recollections, Serious and Not Serious, of a World Pilgrimage	October 18, 1897

ADOLPHUS CLAY BARTLETT

Trade vs. Profession	October 15, 1888
The Humor of the Wild West	October 8, 1895
Business Men in the Present	October 28, 1895
Hysteria in Reform	October 27, 1913

GEORGE PRESTON BARTON

The Influence of the Smaller States in Determining Our Form of Government	March 30, 1908

JOHN FOSTER BASS

Russia in Manchuria (Illustrated)	March 6, 1905

FLETCHER STEWART BASSETT

Pleasures and Perils of a Sea Voyage	December 19, 1887

Chosön: A Cruise in Forbidden Seas	November 16, 1891
A Nautical View of the Fleet of Columbus and the Sea Life of the Period	March 27, 1893

EDSON SUNDERLAND BASTIN

Mineral Resources and Their Influences on Every-day Life	March 26, 1923

GEORGE BATCHELOR

Salem	October 13, 1884

HENRY MOORE BATES

The Irish Question Historically Considered	April 12, 1897
The Diplomacy of William H. Seward	May 5, 1902
Our Constitutional Development as Affected by the War	December 16, 1918

WILLIAM GERRISH BEALE

Public School Education (Conversation)	January 27, 1890

HENRY HOLMES BELFIELD

Certain Features in Education in Europe	November 5, 1894
Improvements in Educational Methods	April 27, 1896
Buckle and His Book	May 20, 1901
New Year's Resolutions	January 2, 1905
Major General George H. Thomas	March 25, 1907
Industrial Education	May 6, 1907
President Buchanan and the Forts in Charleston Harbor	May 31, 1909
John Calvin	October 11, 1909

WILLIAM THOMAS BELFIELD

The Value of Mental Impressions in the Treatment of Disease	February 24, 1896
The Psychology of Sex	April 11, 1904
Recent Progress in Medicine	December 4, 1905
The Venereal Peril	February 24, 1908
Minnesota's and Indiana's Efforts to Prevent the Propagation of the Unfit	March 23, 1908
The Church Today from the Point of View of the Innocent Bystander	April 24, 1911

CYRUS BENTLEY

The Third Estate	December 3, 1883
Edited and read an "Informal"	March 30, 1885
Frenchman and Russian	March 26, 1888
War and Liberty	April 6, 1891

FRANK BILLINGS

Micro-organisms in Disease	June 9, 1890
Parasites	April 8, 1901

EDWARD TYLER BLAIR

Men and Manners at the Close of the Eighteenth Century	November 8, 1886
The Private Charactor of Napoleon Bonaparte	May 14, 1888
The First Grenadier of France	November 30, 1896

ELIPHALET WICKES BLATCHFORD

The World's Three Libraries	June 7, 1897

SAMUEL BLISS

Character	October 16, 1882

LOUIS JAMES BLOCK

The Fascination of Pessimism	January 7, 1895
Improvements in Educational Methods	April 27, 1896
The Significance of the Realistic Movement in Art and Literature	October 12, 1896
Books of the Year (Symposium)	December 18, 1899
Bismarck and Gladstone	December 17, 1900
An Imitation of Stephen C. Foster (Verses)	December 22, 1902
The Ways of Providence (Story)	November 30, 1903
The Life and Work of Maxim Gorky	March 5, 1906
A Shakespearean Soliloquy	April 23, 1906
Edgar Allan Poe	January 18, 1909
The Learned Professions	January 29, 1912
Books of the Year (Symposium)	December 16, 1912
The Gospel of Limitation; a Review of George Eliot's Poetry	November 17, 1913
The Technique of the Drama	December 7, 1914
The Principles and Methods of Criticism	May 24, 1915
Poems	December 17, 1917
Five One-act Plays	November 20, 1922

HENRY WILLIAMS BLODGETT

Early Mormonism in Illinois	March 17, 1884
The Bering Sea Controversy	April 2, 1894
Slavery in Illinois	January 28, 1895

JAMES ST. CLAIR BOAL

Edited and read an "Informal"	April 27, 1885

CHARLES CARROLL BONNEY

American Antiquities	February 15, 1875

HENRY BOOTH

Evidences of the Resurrection Examined	May 17, 1875

Papers Read Before the Club

Henry Sherman Boutell

Chaucer	February 19, 1883
Edited and read an "Informal"	October 22, 1883
The Roll of Battle Abbey and the Chicago Public Library	June 2, 1890
A Deserted Village	December 11, 1893
The Marvelous Success of Our City Government and the Reasons Therefor (Conversation)	May 18, 1896
The Life and Services of Johan Boller	June 8, 1896
Goethe and His Epoch	October 9, 1899
Is the Rush-Bagot Convention Immortal?	October 14, 1901

Lewis Henry Boutell

Alexander Hamilton, the Constructive Statesman	April 7, 1890
Inaugural Address as President	October 3, 1892
America's Indebtedness to Edmund Burke	May 20, 1895
A Chapter from a "Life of Roger Sherman"	April 20, 1896

Ingolf Krogh Boyesen

The Norwegian Realists	January 30, 1893
Some Norwegian Story Tellers	January 22, 1894
Jonas Lie and His Work	January 18, 1897
The New Woman as Authoress and Heroine in Scandinavian Literature	January 7, 1901

Charles Frederick Bradley

The Caricature of Socrates	April 28, 1890
Erasmus	February 3, 1896

Norman Bridge

The History of Oil	November 8, 1920

Horace James Bridges

Samuel Butler's Erewhon and Erewhon Revisited	April 23, 1917
On a Certain Condescension in Americans	May 6, 1918
George Eliot — A Centenary Tribute	October 13, 1919
Modern Tendencies in Religion	January 26, 1920
The Tyranny of Books	January 23, 1922
Are We Wiser or Better than Our Fathers?	December 11, 1922

Mason Bross

Some Sea Folk-Lore	January 14, 1901
Some Verses by the Ghost of Thackeray	December 22, 1902
A Bit of Old Lyme	February 13, 1905

EDWARD OSGOOD BROWN

The Modern Idea of Progress: Is It Fallacious? (Conversation)	October 18, 1880
The Catholics of England in the Seventeenth Century	May 21, 1883
The Records of the Mission at Michilimackinac	March 4, 1889
Taxation (Conversation)	December 17, 1894
Personal Recollections of the Early Days of the Club	March 13, 1899
George Borrow	January 5, 1903
A Catholic's Contribution—to "Some Religious Views"	December 5, 1904
Stephen A. Douglas	October 21, 1907
Inaugural Address as President	October 4, 1909
Old News	March 20, 1911
Ten Minutes (Address)	October 2, 1911
De Senectute	March 9, 1914
Reminiscences of Early Days of the Club	March 16, 1914
Books of the Year (Symposium)	December 14, 1914
Poems	December 17, 1917
A Salem Sailor Who Became a Chinese God	January 20, 1919
Vignettes	February 12, 1923

GEORGE WILLIAM BROWN

Old Concord	May 25, 1903
Starved Rock	April 20, 1914
Margaret Fuller's Visit to Oregon	March 8, 1915
Two War Poets	October 22, 1917
The History of an Indian Title	March 22, 1920

BENJAMIN REYNOLDS BULKELEY

The Influence of Poetry	November 16, 1896

CLARENCE AUGUSTUS BURLEY

Edited and read an "Informal"	January 20, 1879
Evolution	March 9, 1885
Utopia	March 5, 1888
A Confab on Climbing (in Co-operation with Frederick Wilcox Clarke)	November 24, 1890
The Punishment of Crime	March 7, 1898
Art from the Point of View of a Philistine	April 2, 1900
An Essay in Aesthetic Culture (Illustrated)	April 29, 1901
Inaugural Address as President	October 6, 1902
Ralph Waldo Emerson	May 25, 1903
Books of the Year (Symposium)	December 3, 1906
In the Desert	February 10, 1908
Books of the Year (Symposium)	December 21, 1908
Books of the Year (Symposium)	December 20, 1909
Utopia; a Retrospect	November 21, 1910

Books of the Year (Symposium)	December 18, 1911
On Talking Away from the Subject	May 27, 1912
Books of the Year (Symposium)	December 22, 1913
The European War	October 19, 1914
Lost Ideals	February 15, 1915
Books of the Year (Symposium)	May 8, 1916
To Smoke or to Be Smoked	May 28, 1917
Poems	December 17, 1917
How It Happened	March 10, 1919
Stories	November 8, 1920
Books of the Year (Symposium)	March 19, 1923
Three Stories: Captain Mack, Williams, and a Man Whom Nobody Could See	March 3, 1924

DANIEL HUDSON BURNHAM

The Uses of Expositions	April 15, 1895
The Lake Front	December 14, 1896
The City of the Future	February 6, 1911

JOHN CURTIS BURROUGHS

Edited and read an "Informal"	June 3, 1876
Public School Education — Practical or Nothing	June 3, 1889

LEONARD ASBURY BUSBY

A Chapter in the History of Science	February 17, 1902

GEORGE FRANK BUTLER

The Origin, Development, and Use of the English Language	October 26, 1914

HENRY TURMAN BYFORD

Some Characteristics of the Later Work of O. Henry	January 10, 1910
The Relation of Sugar to the Public Health	January 15, 1912
Some Characteristics of Bernard Shaw's Dramas	April 8, 1917

WILLIAM JAMES CALHOUN

The Development of Our National Life	April 13, 1908
China in Transition	March 30, 1914
The European War	October 19, 1914
The Monroe Doctrine	April 3, 1916

HERBERT JOHN CAMPBELL

George Moore	December 10, 1917
Mind-forged Manacles	May 12, 1924

WILLIAM NEWNHAM CHATTIN CARLTON

The Icelandic Sagas; Their Origin and Character	December 12, 1910

The Decline and Fall of Literary Ambition in The Chicago Literary Club (After-dinner speech)	October 2, 1911
Books in Manuscript in the Middle Ages	May 15, 1913
Amalie Alvor Skram	May 18, 1914

GEORGE NOBLE CARMAN

The Public High School	May 1, 1899
Technological Education, Public and Private	April 3, 1905
Industrial Education	May 6, 1907
The Industrial Republic	October 19, 1908
Democracy and Education	October 23, 1916

FREDERICK IVES CARPENTER

The Elizabethan Literature of Travel and Adventure	May 6, 1901
Four Essays in One	March 23, 1903

LAURENCE ARTHUR CARTON

The River Plate	October 15, 1917

WILLIAM WARREN CASE

The Divining Rod: A Study of Opinions	February 23, 1891
Æononi	April 11, 1892
The Modern Newspaper	December 9, 1895
The Ethics of Patriotism	May 7, 1900
Verses by the Shade of Robert Herrick	December 22, 1902
Helen of Troy	October 16, 1905

GEORGE WILLIS CASS

The Island of Mackinac	December 5, 1898

EDWIN HENRY CASSELS

The Skokie in October	February 26, 1912
Robert Burns, Democrat	February 18, 1918

ROBERT KARL SCOTT CATHERWOOD

The Great Company of Jesus	March 9, 1903

LEANDER TROWBRIDGE CHAMBERLAIN

Physical Pain; its Nature and the Law of Its Distribution	May 18, 1874

HENRY PORTER CHANDLER

Open Diplomacy	November 18, 1918
Presidential Government	February 28, 1921
Beauty and the Law	March 27, 1922

Papers Read Before the Club

Thomas Septimus Chard

Edited and read an "Informal"	January 22, 1877
Edited and read an "Informal"	November 18, 1878
Our Social Relations with the Unfortunate	February 7, 1881

Hobart Chatfield Chatfield-Taylor

If at First You Don't Succeed (Story)	April 29, 1895
The King's Justice	November 15, 1897

William Ludlow Chenery

The Industrial Relations Commission	February 7, 1916
The Woman Movement	December 11, 1916
Post Bellum Reconstruction	May 13, 1918

Charles Edward Cheney

Priest and Soldier	June 2, 1884
The Best Fruit of the New South	February 20, 1888
Rienzi in History and in Fiction	February 15, 1892
A King of France Unnamed in History	March 3, 1902
The Second Norman Conquest of England	March 12, 1906
A Question of Disputed Authorship. Inaugural Address as President	October 5, 1908
The Barefoot Maid at the Fountain Inn	November 13, 1911
A Belated Plantagenet	February 3, 1913

Frank Spooner Churchill

Some Aspects of Heredity	February 1, 1897

Frederick Wilcox Clarke

Labor Organizations, and Their Relations to Government (Conversation)	October 19, 1885
A Confab on Climbing (in Co-operation with Clarence Augustus Burley)	November 24, 1890

George Clinton Clarke

The Machine in Politics (Conversation)	May 10, 1880

William Hull Clarke

Recollections of Some Literary Women Who Have Visited Chicago	April 29, 1878

Horace William Shaler Cleveland

The Artistic Decoration and Improvement of Our Streets	November 16, 1874
Literary Culture in a Business Community	June 4, 1877

ROBERT COLLYER

Literature and Great Cities	June 15, 1874
The Compliments of the Season	December 18, 1876
An Episode in the Life of Edward Fairfax	April 1, 1879
Friend Jacob Bright and His Son John	April 14, 1890
Informal Address	April 27, 1896
Informal Address	November 1, 1897
The Early Days of the Club	April 30, 1900
Memories of Early Days and Early Members of the Club	October 9, 1905

ROSSETTER GLEASON COLE

Musical Inspirations from Longfellow	December 19, 1904
The Melodrama as a Modern Music Form	February 4, 1907, and April 1, 1907

JOHN ADAMS COLE

A Civic Hero: a Sketch of Ellis S. Chesbrough's Chicago Service	May 15, 1905
The English in India	April 25, 1910

ALGERNON COLEMAN

Gustave Flaubert as a Letter Writer	May 12, 1919

WELLS MORRISON COOK

The Morals Court — Its Tragedies and Comedies	October 20, 1919

EDWIN GILBERT COOLEY

The Public Schools	February 1, 1904
Public School Education and Morals	April 3, 1905
"Breathes There the Man . . . ?"	April 2, 1923

STOUGHTON COOLEY

'Twixt the Devil and the Deep Sea	November 7, 1904

FREDERIC SHURTLEFF COOLIDGE

The Value of Mental Impressions in the Treatment of Disease	February 24, 1896

AVERY COONLEY

Seen and Heard in England	February 3, 1902
Experiences in the Jury Room	December 7, 1903
Past History and Present Problems	April 29, 1907
Miss Addams' Book and the Social Settlement	May 16, 1910
The Subjugation of Emma Town	March 4, 1912

Papers Read Before the Club

Henry Frederick Cope

William Humfrey, Craftsman, 1568	March 6, 1098
Some Tendencies and Ideals in Education, with Especial Reference to Elementary Education	January 25, 1909
The House with the Green Dog (Story)	February 19, 1912
The Education of Anab	February 2, 1914
Cockney Characteristics	January 10, 1916
Poems	March 5, 1917
English as She is Taught	April 1, 1918
Modern Tendencies in Religion	January 26, 1920
Trapper Creek	November 15, 1920
More Tales of Trapper Creek	February 6, 1922

David Timothy Corbin

Reconstruction Reconstructed	February 14, 1887

John Merle Coulter

An Eccentric Naturalist (Rafinesque)	November 23, 1896

Frederick Courtney

Symbolism	January 16, 1882

Charles Ryerson Crane

Russia	March 6, 1905

John Crerar

Edited and read an "Informal"	March 19, 1877
Edited and read an "Informal"	April 15, 1878
Edited and read an "Informal"	April 21, 1879
Edited and read an "Informal"	February 21, 1881

Lester Curtis

Charles Robert Darwin	February 8, 1909
Simplicius Simplicissimus	April 21, 1913
A German Scholar on Autocracy	January 21, 1918

Charles Sidney Cutting

The Constitution and the Mule (After-dinner speech)	October 10, 1910
A Forgotten Incident of the Great Rebellion	February 24, 1913
Fishing (After-dinner speech)	October 6, 1913
The Forty-fifth Parallel	October 29, 1917

George Kellogg Dauchy

Reminiscences of an Argonaut of '49	December 12, 1892
The Battle of Ream's Station	November 14, 1898

HENRI CHARLES EDOUARD DAVID

A Chinese Tale by Theophile Gautier	January 24, 1916
Contrasts in English and French Romanticism	May 14, 1917
The Real Roger Bontemps	February 3, 1919
Poems	November 3, 1919
The Successors of Moliere	March 20, 1922
Flaubert and Georges Sand	January 14, 1924

BRADLEY MOORE DAVIS

Some Evolutionary Factors Influencing Society	April 15, 1901
Some Impressions of Egypt (Illustrated)	April 17, 1905

EDWARD PARKER DAVIS

Wagner's Parsifal	May 16, 1887

NATHAN SMITH DAVIS, JR.

Laymen as Medical Educators	January 19, 1891
Senate Bill 1063	March 21, 1898

CHESTER MITCHELL DAWES

The Yellowstone Park	January 28, 1884

GEORGE ELLIS DAWSON

The Integral Phalanx (the Fourrier Experiment in Illinois)	November 6, 1893
The Holland Land Company	January 16, 1899
Amiel et son Journal Intime	March 16, 1903
The Diary of Henry Crabb Robinson	May 4, 1908
Professor John Bickerstadt Dickinson Mayor	May 13, 1912
Mary Wollstonecraft and the Rights of Woman	April 6, 1914
The Story of a Very Great Writer—W. H. Hudson	April 2, 1917
Are Lawyers Leaders or Followers in the Improvement of Society?	February 23, 1920

CHARLES WILLIAM DEERING

A Defenceless Coast	December 9, 1889

FRANKLIN DENISON

The New Epic	December 3, 1877

FREDERIC ADRIAN DELANO

American Railways	May 13, 1901
An Analysis of Human Character	April 24, 1905
Authority and Responsibility	January 31, 1909
Some of the Underlying Causes of Unrest	March 2, 1914

Papers Read Before the Club

Thomas Dent

The Plummet Applied Anon	February 18, 1889
Sir Thomas More	March 26, 1894
Law Reports as Memorials of History and Biography	February 22, 1904
Some Glimpses of Legal History and Progress	November 18, 1907

Fletcher Dobyns

Justice Holmes and the Fourteenth Amendment	March 11, 1918

William Edward Dodd

Robert James Walker, Imperialist	October 28, 1912
Henry Clay, Insurgent, 1817–1825	March 13, 1916
American History (Review of Current Literature)	January 15, 1917
The Mind of Woodrow Wilson	March 31, 1919
Woodrow Wilson or Theodore Roosevelt, 1918	February 16, 1920
A Chapter from the History of the Old South	May 7, 1923

Thomas Elliott Donnelley

The Labor Question	November 2, 1903
Franklin as a Printer	January 8, 1906
Industrial Education	May 6, 1907
Some Thoughts on the Practical Aspects of Trade Education	January 23, 1911
The War in Retrospect	May 17, 1920
Some Aspects of the Building Situation	November 13, 1922

James Rood Doolittle, Jr.

Chaucer	November 15, 1875

Emilius Clark Dudley

Edited and read an "Informal"	October 24, 1881
Edited and read an "Informal"	December 17, 1883
As Others See Us	November 16, 1885
A Historic Gambling Debt	November 13, 1893
The Life and Services of Johan Boller (Address)	June 8, 1896
The Outlook for the Professional Man	March 26, 1900
The Heroine of American Liberty	March 27, 1905
Louyse Bourgeoise, Midwife: Her Account of the Accouchement of Marie de Medici, Wife of Henry IV	May 6, 1912
The Progress of Medicine from a Remote Past to Modern Times	January 12, 1920
A Glimpse or Two in China, and a Thing or Two on the Way	April 28, 1924

Charles Analdo Dupee

The Dissolution of the Whig Party	January 19, 1880

SIDNEY CORNING EASTMAN

Cabot, the Discoverer of North America	January 11, 1897
Eight Years in the British Consulate, by Zebina Eastman	March 3, 1919
More's Utopia with Modern Illustrations	March 14, 1921

MARQUIS EATON

Too Many Cooks	February 13, 1922

JAMES HERRON ECKELS

Pamphlets and Pamphleteers of the Cromwellian Period	February 12, 1900

CHARLES RAYMOND EGE

A Look Across the Border	December 17, 1923

GEORGE WILLIAM EGGERS

Some Modern Developments of Industrial Education, Particularly as Related to General Education	May 30, 1910

CHARLES WILLIAM ELIOT

The Qualities and Resources of Harvard University	February 9, 1891

FRANK MACAGER ELLIOT

A Political Episode in 1856	March 15, 1897

JOSEPH WASHINGTON ERRANT

The Public Service	April 2, 1906

LYNDEN EVANS

Congressional Films (Story)	November 27, 1916
The Interparliamentary Union	January 8, 1917
Some Limitations of Democracy	December 3, 1917

NATHANIEL KELLOGG FAIRBANK

Fish (Conversation)	March 8, 1886

SAMUEL FALLOWS

New Dictionaries and the Common People	April 7, 1884
Irrational Metaphysics	April 25, 1887

ALBERT GEORGE FARR

Mountains and Some Early Writers on Mountaineering	November 7, 1904

MARVIN ANDRUS FARR

The Perverted Dogma of Equality	December 2, 1895

Papers Read Before the Club

John Villiers Farwell, Jr.

Edited and read an "Informal"	October 27, 1884
Edited and read an "Informal"	January 10, 1887

Henry Baird Favill

The Relations of Diet to Modern Therapeutics	May 11, 1896
College Athletics; a Hindrance to General Physical Education	April 15, 1907

William Lyman Fawcett

The Press: Its Function and Influence (Conversation)	April 8, 1876

Charles Norman Fay

The Telephone and Kindred Inventions	December 5, 1881
A Day at Sea	December 29, 1884
The Bitter Cry of the Outcast Corporation	December 13, 1886
A Wyoming Horse Ranch	November 19, 1888
Thou Art Twenty Years of Age, My Lady Literary	March 19, 1894
Twenty Minutes of Verse	October 29, 1894
Personal Experiences with Boodlers	November 20, 1899
Love Scene from the Third Act	January 27, 1902

William Wallace Fenn

A Literary Study of the Book of Job	April 23, 1894
What Is the Essential Element in Religion?	January 27, 1896
The Humor of the Bible	January 4, 1897
Sir David Lyndsay	February 13, 1899
The Clouds of Aristophanes.	December 10, 1900

Robert Collyer Fergus

The Bays of Apollo	January 6, 1919

Walter Taylor Field

Types of American Fiction	May 8, 1922

Morris Fishbein

Medicine in the Novel and the Press	October 29, 1923

George Purnell Fisher, Jr.

The Trail to Health	April 26, 1909

Walter Lowrie Fisher

Can Democracy Exist under Party Government?	February 1, 1904
The Ethics of Present-day Finance	January 16, 1911
The Literature of Alaska. Inaugural Address as President	October 6, 1913
The World War and the Monroe Doctrine	December 6, 1915

GEORGE FOSTER FISKE

Experiences in Mountain Climbing	February 18, 1901

GEORGE ALANSON FOLLANSBEE

The Outlook for the Professional Man	March 26, 1900
A Man of Courage: John Fox Potter	January 26, 1903

TROWBRIDGE BRIGHAM FORBUSH

The Cause and Cure of Pauperism (Conversation)	January 14, 1878
Education and Crime	March 3, 1879

HENRY BREWSTER FREEMAN

A Shipmaster's Journal	November 14, 1921

HENRY VARNUM FREEMAN

The Feasibility of a Sustained Policy of Tariff Reform in the United States (Conversation)	January 12, 1885
General George H. Thomas	May 24, 1886
Edited and read an "Informal"	May 11, 1891
A New England Viking	February 26, 1894
Glimpses of Old Colony Life	April 25, 1898
Inaugural Address as President	October 3, 1898
Lincoln and Douglas at Freeport	February 9, 1903
The Spirit of Longfellow's Poetry as an Exponent of New England Life	February 27, 1905
An Old New England Parish	March 11, 1907
The Ethics of Present-day Finance	January 16, 1911

CHARLES WALLACE FRENCH

Democracy and the Public Shools	November 19, 1900
Sicily and Its Passion Play	January 9, 1905
Doctor John Brown and His Edinburgh	February 11, 1907
Ugo Bassi	May 24, 1909
Parthenope	April 18, 1910

WILLIAM MERCHANT RICHARDSON FRENCH

Chalk versus Talk, with Illustrations	May 27, 1876
Graphic Art; with Illustrations	October 30, 1876
The Styles of Michael Angelo and Phidias Compared and Illustrated	January 31, 1881
The Elements of Expression in Ideal and Decorative Art	June 1, 1885
Observations and Illustrations touching the Treatment of Light-and-Shade and Color in Pictures and Decoration	October 22, 1888
The Innocency of Vision	November 30, 1891

The Conventional Element in Pictures and Decoration	October 31, 1892
The Artistic Qualities of the Modern Caricaturists, especially certain Old English Caricaturists	December 21, 1896
Personal Recollections of the Early Days of the Club	March 13, 1899
Reminiscences of Old Concord, containing some things not in the books	March 30, 1903
The Practical Education of an Artist	December 2, 1907
Letters from a Correspondence between 1826 and 1870	April 15, 1912
Sympathetic Imagination as an Instrument of Criticism, Literary and Artistic. Inaugural Address as President	October 7, 1912
The Value of a Line	May 19, 1913
Memories of the Early Days of the Club	March 16, 1914

CHARLES GORDON FULLER

Photography in its Application to Scientific Research	April 2, 1888
Report on Recent Explorations in the Sub-Polar Regions of Cook County (in co-operation with Frederick Greeley)	April 22, 1901

MELVILLE WESTON FULLER

Thomas Jefferson (Conversation)	April 13, 1880
Gladstone (Conversation)	December 12, 1881
The President's Vetoes	May 9, 1887
Jack Cade	June 11, 1888

HENRY JEWETT FURBER, JR.

Money as a Popular Ideal	November 13, 1899
Americans at the Universities of France	November 5, 1900
Social Equilibrium	May 22, 1905

WILLIAM ELIOT FURNESS

Edited and read an "Informal"	February 3, 1876
Edited and read an "Informal"	March 26, 1883
Was Thomas Paine in Advance of His Time?	April 5, 1886
The Negro Soldier during the War of the Rebellion	April 8, 1889
Edited and read an "Informal" (Five Papers on Harvard University)	February 9, 1891
An Elective Judiciary	January 9, 1893
Memories of Early Members of the Club	March 19, 1894
Inaugural Address as President	October 8, 1894
Remarkable Professional Experiences	November 25, 1895
A Militia Company in 1863	April 3, 1899
A Glimpse of Manx Land	March 18, 1901
Rothenburg	December 8, 1902
The Battle of Olustee, February 20, 1864	May 1, 1905

FREDRIK HERMAN GADÉ

Bjornsterne Bjornsen	April 21, 1902

LYMAN JUDSON GAGE

Gold and Silver as Money	October 17, 1887
An Episode in a Banker's Experience	March 9, 1896

EDWARD ILSLEY GALVIN

The Humorist as a Benefactor	January 13, 1890

EDWIN JAMES GARDINER

The Nature of and the Perception of Color	February 22, 1886
How It Is Done in Spain	March 28, 1892
Cosas de España	November 7, 1898

VICTOR GARWOOD

Doctor Burney	February 18, 1907

FRANK GILBERT

Competitive Transportation (Conversation)	October 17, 1881
American Financial Innovation	March 24, 1884
The Robert Elsmere Craze	May 13, 1889
The Census (Conversation)	June 8, 1891
Different Views of the Same Subject: The Daily Newspaper	March 23, 1896

SIMEON GILBERT

The Newspaper	January 18, 1875

THOMAS LEWIS GILMER

Motor Boats	March 18, 1907

IRWIN THOBURN GILRUTH

Vigilante Days	January 19, 1920
Campaigns and Their Shibboleths	February 19, 1923

JOHN JACOB GLESSNER

Two Noted Diarists	December 7, 1885
Potatoes	November 9, 1908
And Thereby Hangs a Tail	December 15, 1913
Farming	December 13, 1915
An October Sunday in Massachusetts	November 6, 1916
Graveyard Literature	December 12, 1921

LEROY TRUMAN GOBLE

Cockaigne	February 7, 1921
The Abode of Silence	December 18, 1922
Suppressed Books, or the Changing Face of Censorship	November 19, 1923

DANIEL GOODWIN

The Dearborns	October 15, 1883
A Pantheon Day in Rome	May 30, 1887
Our Supreme Eulogist	November 26, 1888
A Memorial Essay on Thomas Hughes, with some account of his visits to Chicago in 1870 and 1881	June 8, 1896

FREDERICK WILLIAM GOOKIN

The Old Masters of Japan	January 16, 1888
Gold Shipments and the Practical Aspect of the Silver Question (Conversation)	April 24, 1893
The Degradation of the Press and Its Influence on the American People (Conversation)	October 15, 1894
The Aesthetic Value of Japanese Art	February 17, 1896
Have Serious Defects in Our System of Government Developed, and If So, What Is the Remedy?	February 5, 1900
The Spirit and Tendencies of the Times (Conversation)	November 24, 1902
A Chapter from a History of the Club	January 25, 1904
Our Defective American Banking System: a Diagnosis and a Prescription	November 2, 1908
Does Civilization Change Human Nature? (Conversation)	November 7, 1910
What Is Art?	December 1, 1913
Extracts from a History of the Club	March 16, 1914
The European War	October 19, 1914
Essential Qualities in Works of Art	November 15, 1915
The Theatre in Japan	May 7, 1917
The War Debts and the Wage Workers of the World	March 24, 1918
Chapters from a History of the Club	May 26, 1919
Chapters Three and Four from a History of the Club	May 24, 1920
The Chicago Literary Club: more chapters from its early history. Inaugural Address as President	October 10, 1921
Still more Chapters of Club History	January 15, 1922
Rosemary for Remembrance: Fifty Years of Club History	March 24, 1924

JOHN COWLES GRANT

The Rights of Children	February 8, 1892
The Weapons of Tyranny	February 22, 1897
The Law's Delays	December 21, 1903
The Purely Commercial Aspect of the Tuskegee Movement	March 20, 1905
A Sunday at Tuskegee	January 13, 1908
The Civil War as It Appeared to a Boy; with Some Account of Two Weeks at the Front	October 17, 1910
The Menace of the Theatre	October 14, 1912

FREDERICK GREELEY

Edited and read an "Informal"	February 9, 1885
As Others See Us	November 16, 1885
Charles Babbage	June 4, 1888
The Need of the Hour (Potpourri)	April 18, 1892
The Issues of the Late Campaign (Conversation)	June 11, 1894
An Experiment in Revenue Reform in North Carolina	March 25, 1895
Personal Reminiscences Connected with Social Life in New England	March 28, 1898
The Fairy Tale of the Magical Hatchet	April 1, 1901
Report on Recent Explorations in the Sub-Polar Regions of Cook County; with Ethnographic Notes upon the Tribes Inhabiting the Mountainous Portions Thereof. Illustrated with maps, views, and specimens (in collaboration with Charles Gordon Fuller)	April 22, 1901
Appeared as a Twentieth-Century Santa Claus in a Christmas Tree Celebration	December 22, 1902
Historical and Biographical Notes of Lake Forest, Illinois	November 1, 1909

SAMUEL SEWALL GREELEY

Measures Not Men	May 18, 1885
The Need of the Hour	April 18, 1892
From Throne to Scaffold	April 10, 1893
International Units: a Metrical Essay	March 1, 1897
Personal Reminiscences Connected with Social Life in New England	March 28, 1898
Cherchez la femme	December 19, 1898
Inaugural Address as President	October 1, 1900
The Burning of Cities	October 12, 1903

CHARLES AUGUSTUS GREGORY

The History of It (Marcus Tullius Cicero)	December 17, 1877
Concerning the Militia	November 3, 1879
The Great American Desert: the Arid Region and the Means of Its Reclamation	November 18, 1889
A Vision and a Dream	March 4, 1895

OTTO GRESHAM

Lamartine	February 12, 1906

HANS ERNST GRONOW

The Influence of Nietzsche upon Germany	October 16, 1916

THOMAS WILLIAMS GROVER

The New American	June 16, 1897

Papers Read Before the Club

Frank Wakely Gunsaulus

Robert Browning and the New Theology	October 29, 1888

Karleton Hackett

Music in the Social Life of Our New England Ancestors	May 18, 1903
William Billings, the First American Musician	January 27, 1908

William Brown Hale

Arthur Young's Travels in France	December 6, 1909

Thomas Cuming Hall

American Credulity and the Fallacies of Irish Home Rule	December 23, 1889
The Vulgar Life of Berlin	October 17, 1892
Wagner as Poet and Critic	November 20, 1893

John Julius Halsey

The Arthurian Romance	March 21, 1887

Charles Davisson Hamill

A Talk about Engravings (Conversation)	January 9, 1882

Arthur Little Hamilton

Alaska	January 9, 1922

John Henry Hamline

Municipal Reform (Conversation)	January 21, 1895
A Night in the House of Commons	March 11, 1895

Norman Hapgood

The Art of Henry James	November 12, 1894

Martin D Hardin

Army Experiences	May 9, 1881
The Defense of Washington against Early's Attack in July, 1864	May 17, 1886
Military Life in Oregon before the War	October 26, 1891
Malaria Cured without Drugs	October 22, 1894
The Reformation of City Government	April 4, 1904
Political and Social Life in Illinois in the "Thirties"	October 14, 1907
The Failure of the American System of Education and Its Causes	October 23, 1911
The Labor Question	October 20, 1913

Edward John Harding

Selections from a Poetical Translation of "Le Roi s'Amuse"	January 23, 1893

GEORGE FRANKLIN HARDING

Civil Service Reform	November 7, 1881
Charles James Fox	October 8, 1883
How to Guess What Is on the Other Side of the Hill	April 19, 1886

PAUL VINCENT HARPER

Personal Experiences while learning Arabic in Jerusalem and Syria	November 10, 1919

WILLIAM RAINEY HARPER

Art among the Hebrews	May 16, 1898
Semitic Literature as Illustrated by the Code of Hammurabi	January 30, 1905

WINFIELD SCOTT HARPOLE

Oliver Wendell Holmes	May 17, 1909
Hannah More and Her Times	November 14, 1910
Sir Thomas Browne	November 24, 1913
A War-time Magazine	November 23, 1914
A Successful Suicide (Story)	November 27, 1916
The Golden Age	January 13, 1919
Hygiene for the Middle Aged	April 25, 1921

EDWARD AVERY HARRIMAN

James Boswell	June 1, 1896
The Right to Govern	March 19, 1900

KARL EDWIN HARRIMAN

An Editor Confesses	May 14, 1923
The Education of an Editor	March 31, 1924

SAMUEL SMITH HARRIS

European Races in America (Conversation)	December 10, 1877

PLINY NELSON HASKELL

The English Land Problem	March 1, 1880

AZEL FARNSWORTH HATCH

The Lawyer's Conscience	February 15, 1886
Is the Influence of Newspaper Opinion Declining?	May 28, 1894
Social Dreamers	April 14, 1902
The Right of Search	March 21, 1904

FRED VERMILLIA HAWLEY

Fellowship	November 6, 1905
A Study of Religion as the Outgrowth of Industry	March 7, 1910
The Great Illusion	March 11, 1912

Papers Read Before the Club

Franklin Harvey Head

Shakespeare's Insomnia	May 3, 1886
Browning's "Ivan Ivanovitch"	June 18, 1888
Edited and read an "Informal"	April 29, 1889
Inaugural Address as President	October 13, 1890
Legends of Jekyl Island	December 5, 1892
The Humor of the Pulpit	October 8, 1895
A Notable Lawsuit	January 13, 1896
The Boodling of Dante and Its Influence on His Work	April 8, 1898
Recollections of the Early Days of the Club	March 13, 1899
Trades Unionism	March 12, 1900
John Fiske	March 31, 1902
The History of the Bacon Folly	April 23, 1906

Charles Downs Helmer

The Ring	December 21, 1874

Brooke Herford

The Need of More Rest in American Life	October 16, 1876
Labor Troubles, Recent and to Come (Conversation)	October 8, 1877
The Sunday Question (Conversation)	January 13, 1879
Inaugural Address as President	October 4, 1880
The Land Question in Ireland (Conversation)	December 6, 1880
The Greek Play at Harvard (Conversation)	May 30, 1881
Aristocracy in America	February 6, 1882
An Old English Town	February 22, 1892

James Bryan Herrick

William Lilly, a Seventeenth Century Astrologer and Quack	January 17, 1916
My Summers in a Garden	March 28, 1921
The Passing of the Family Doctor	April 10, 1922
Why I Read Chaucer at Sixty	January 28, 1924

John Jacob Herrick

The Justice and Expediency of Usury Statutes	May 4, 1885

Robert Hervey

The Genius and Character of Walter Scott	January 4, 1875

Homer Nash Hibbard

Edited and read an "Informal"	May 21, 1877
The Reform of English Spelling (Conversation)	November 10, 1879
Edited and read an "Informal"	January 11, 1886
Edited and read an "Informal"	January 26, 1891

JAMES LAMBERT HIGH

A Great Chancellor (Lord Eldon)	June 3, 1878
What Shall We Do with the Murderers? (Conversation)	February 13, 1882
On Certain Tendencies in the Legal Profession	March 10, 1884
The Evolution of the Mugwump	February 13, 1888
Inaugural Address as President	October 1, 1888
My Hero	December 11, 1893
My Most Remarkable Professional Experience	November 25, 1895

NEWELL DWIGHT HILLIS

John Ruskin	November 8, 1897

JOSEPH WATSON HINER

Cranks: An Appreciation	October 8, 1900
Tolstoi's Rank as a Philosopher (Conversation)	October 27, 1902
The Message of Shelley to the Twentieth Century	April 9, 1906

EMIL GUSTAV HIRSCH

Reform Judaism (Conversation)	November 13, 1882
Edited and read an "Informal"	March 31, 1884
The Philosophy of Fashion	October 24, 1887
The Koran	February 29, 1892
The New Bible	October 10, 1892
Patriotism, Its Danger and Its Duties (Conversation)	March 16, 1896
Woman in Recent Fiction	April 26, 1897
Elements and Tests of Civilization	October 28, 1901
Heine and Germany	December 12, 1904
An Old Book—The Talmud	October 30, 1905
Fairy Tales and Myths	January 4, 1909

JESSE HOLDOM

Andreas Hofer	February 17, 1908

CHARLES SUMNER HOLT

The Future of American Literature (Conversation)	December 8, 1884
Sumner and Slavery	March 12, 1894
The Last Roman Republic; 1849	February 20, 1899
A Dante Gabriel Rossetti Poem	December 22, 1902
At the Court of the Great Mogul	May 4, 1903
The Church and the Modern Man	April 17, 1911

GEORGE HUBBARD HOLT

Gold-Washers, Indians, and Big Game	February 4, 1895
Some Local Discoveries and Applications of Art	February 28, 1898
A Poem by the Ghost of Cervantes	December 22, 1902
Inaugural Address as President	October 9, 1905

Painting by Sunlight (Illustrated by an exposition of the processes of color-photography)	December 13, 1909
A German's Description of the Fitzsimmons-Corbett Prize Fight (Recitation)	May 29, 1911
The Welfare of the Club	October 6, 1913

OLIVER HARVEY HORTON

Crime and Its Punishment (Conversation)	October 8, 1888

JAMES LAWRENCE HOUGHTELING

An Orthodox Scientist	June 8, 1885
Some Problems in Benevolence; with Examples (Conversation)	March 7, 1887

GEORGE HOWLAND

The American College (Conversation)	March 12, 1877
A Metrical Translation	November 15, 1880
The Vice-Presidency (Conversation)	November 14, 1881
What Shall We Teach Our Boys?	May 8, 1882
Inaugural Address as President	October 2, 1882
What Was the Matter with Hamlet?	December 15, 1884
Patriotism vs. Philanthropy	February 16, 1885
The Purpose of the Public Schools	May 4, 1891

GEORGE CARTER HOWLAND

San Marino, the Oldest Republic in the World	May 4, 1896
Machiavelli	February 8, 1897
Some Memories of the Spanish Stage	January 8, 1900
Dante	December 2, 1901
A Review of Longfellow's Life and Work	February 27, 1905
Gabriele D'Annunzio	November 13, 1905
Luigi Settembrini	March 2, 1908
Frederic Mistral	November 8, 1909
Arnold Bennett	May 20, 1912
A Legend of Imperial Toledo	January 19, 1914

WALTER MORTON HOWLAND

A Trip through the Berkshires	December 18, 1899

WILLIAM HAMMOND HUBBARD

Alaskan Experiences	February 27, 1899
Reminiscences of Alexander Graham Bell and the Telephone in 1875–76	April 16, 1906

MORTON DENISON HULL

Charles Sumner	March 14, 1904

JAMES ANTHONY HUNT

The English in India	December 2, 1878
Incidents of Travel	October 19, 1896

HENRY ALONZO HUNTINGTON

A Neglected Author	December 4, 1876
A Predecessor of Tennyson	November 5, 1877
A Royal Cook's Wife (Mrs. Centlivre)	May 5, 1879
Actor, Soldier, and Poet	October 11, 1880
Inaugural Address as President	October 1, 1883
Demetrios Bikelas	February 22, 1892
Personal Recollections of the Early Days of the Club	March 13, 1899

CHARLES LAWRENCE HUTCHINSON

Art: Its Excellence and Influence in Modern Times	March 14, 1887
Ecco Roma	December 16, 1889
The So-called Moro and Loto Portraits of Columbus	October 3, 1892
The Land of Yesterday and Tomorrow	April 8, 1895
The Business Man of the Future	October 28, 1895
India	December 13, 1897
Stray Thoughts about Russia	October 29, 1900
Notes of a Traveler in Italy	November 14, 1904
An Automobile Tour in France	January 14, 1906
Inaugural Address as President	October 7, 1907
The Ethics of Present-day Finance	January 16, 1911
Payne and Shorey: the Two Antipholi (Verses)	October 2, 1911
Art and Democracy	January 5, 1914
The Progress of the Fine Arts in the West	April 17, 1916
The War in Retrospect	May 17, 1920
The Development of Art Museums in the United States	January 24, 1921
After Nature, Art	January 22, 1923

JAMES NEVINS HYDE

The African Republic	April 2, 1877
National Traits in Medicine	January 10, 1881
The Two Stonewalls	January 15, 1883
One Night: a Sketch	January 26, 1885
Some of the Consequences of Eating Historical Strawberries	February 6, 1888
Inaugural Address as President	October 14, 1889
Glimpses of a Twice-fought Field; with incidental reference to a disused weapon of war	March 30, 1891
A Cruise to Carrickfergus	February 6, 1893
Leisler	March 5, 1894
A Sprig of Rosemary (Verses)	March 19, 1894
Lore of the Coin	April 5, 1897
Mortui Salutamus (Poem)	October 3, 1898

Personal Recollections of the Early Days of the Club	March 13, 1899
The Romance of a White Rose of York	April 23, 1900
Verses by the Shade of Omar Khayyam	December 22, 1902
The Receiving Ships of the Navy during the War of the Rebellion	February 16, 1903
The Marquis de la Ensenada	October 24, 1904
A Gentleman Adventurer in the Days of the Tudors	January 28, 1906
The Copper Queen of the Mediterranean; with incidental reference to a brave but foolish knight who first won and then sold her: being the story of the island of Cyprus	February 14, 1910

HARRY SIGMUND HYMAN

Terra Incognita	November 12, 1917
Subiaco	May 10, 1920
The Modern Babel	May 5, 1924

EDWARD SWIFT ISHAM

Proudhon as a Social Phenomenon	February 19, 1877
Tumulto dei Ciompi	February 3, 1879
Pompey	March 5, 1883
Louis de Buade, Comte de Frontenac, and Miles Standish in the Northwest	November 30, 1885
Ethan Allen: a Study in Civil Authority	May 10, 1897

HUNTINGTON WOLCOTT JACKSON

Edited and read an "Informal"	March 17, 1879
Gettysburg	March 20, 1882
Chancellorsville	October 20, 1884

AUGUSTUS JACOBSON

Birth and Training	October 7, 1878
American Problems	May 15, 1882
The Railroad Question	October 11, 1886

JOHN ALEXANDER JAMESON

Culture and Professional Life	March 15, 1875
Is Our Civilization Perishable?	January 14, 1884
The Federation of the World	May 31, 1886

EDMUND JANES JAMES

Municipal Ownership of Public Utilities	February 2, 1903
The Relation of the Federal Judiciary to the Federal Legislative Power	May 9, 1904
Adventures in Spirit Land (not very serious)	April 14, 1924

JAMES CLARKE JEFFERY

Some Jumping-off Places of the Human Mind	March 19, 1917
Our Hunting Trip	November 19, 1917
The Extent of Our Belief in the So-called Supra-normal	March 21, 1921
The Coming of the Ice	January 16, 1922

WILLIAM LEBARON JENNEY

The Fossils of History	April 16, 1883
Personal Reminiscences of Vicksburg	December 14, 1885
An Age of Steel	October 27, 1890

THEODORE JESSUP

A Journal of Civilization	November 18, 1901
Starved Rock and Its Neighborhood	December 18, 1905
A Banking Bugaboo; the Guaranty of Bank Deposits	May 17, 1915
Illinois State Parks	April 10, 1916
Silvertail	May 20, 1918
A Valentine's Day Love Story	February 14, 1921
The Everglades Mystery (Story)	October 30, 1922
A Review of Kane's "Romance and Tragedy of Banking"	December 10, 1923

JAMES STEWART JEWELL

The Present Condition of the Darwinian Theory	October 1, 1877

JOHN NELSON JEWETT

Newspaper Literature (Conversation)	November 12, 1877
The Authority of Legislation over Private Rights and Private Property (Conversation)	January 3, 1881
Are We Drifting? (Conversation)	January 3, 1887
The Methods and Purposes of Public Education	May 21, 1888

FRANK SEWARD JOHNSON

Astrology	January 6, 1890
The Healing Art in the Past and the Present	May 3, 1897
Nervous and Mental Influences upon Health	October 22, 1900
Books as Pictures of the Past	February 6, 1905
The Romance of Science	January 20, 1908
The Intrinsic Potentials of Matter	May 9, 1910
Beauty	December 2, 1912
"What Is life?"—A Continuation	January 18, 1915
Human Nature	January 22, 1917

HERRICK JOHNSON

The Special Demands of the Country upon the Educated Men of This Generation	December 18, 1882
Fraternal Relations (Conversation)	November 12, 1883
Thinkers and the Risks They Run	February 7, 1887

Then and Now	January 30, 1888
The Imagination in Science and Religion	December 15, 1890
The Reformative and Retributive Element under Law	February 19, 1894

HOSMER ALLEN JOHNSON

Life: What Do We Know about It?	May 20, 1876
Inaugural Address as President	June 24, 1876
Preventive Medicine	February 18, 1884
Mystery in Medicine (Conversation)	April 18, 1887
Medical Memories	March 19, 1888

JAMES GIBSON JOHNSON

The Scholar's Debt	November 14, 1892
A Neglected Chapter of Our Colonial History (The Siege of Louisburg)	February 15, 1897

DAVID BENTON JONES

Is the Despotic Socialism of General Booth a Safe Way Out of Darkest England?	March 9, 1891
What Is There in the Sunday Question?	December 19, 1892
The Indecision of Democracy	April 6, 1896

LLEWELLYN JONES

Some Unimported Poetry	February 21, 1916
Two Utopias	November 13, 1916
The Poetic Forms Used by Whitman	December 1, 1919
Recent Poetry and Fiction	March 15, 1920
Bishop Wilson of Sodor and Man, 1698–1755	January 10, 1921
Lascelles Abercrombie: Poet and Critic	April 7, 1924

THOMAS DAVIES JONES

The Relation of the National Executive to Congress	January 25, 1886
The Referendum	April 4, 1892

WALTER CLYDE JONES

Preparedness	March 6, 1916

EDWIN OAKES JORDAN

The Drainage Canal Case	February 25, 1907

HARRY PRATT JUDSON

A Wandering Dutchman of the XVIth Century	March 9, 1908
Walter Scott	February 21, 1910
What Is There Left of International Law?	February 28, 1916
Persia	February 9, 1920

ALBERT MARTIN KALES

"Lady Rose's Daughter"; an Appreciation	April 27, 1903
Lines on a Sunset behind Monadnock	November 7, 1904
The Will of an English Gentleman of Moderate Fortune	March 19, 1906

JOHN DAVIS KALES

Methods Used in the Development of Science	May 7, 1894

EDSON KEITH, JR.

Voltaire at Ferney	December 4, 1893

ELBRIDGE GERRY KEITH

The Relation of Education to Universal Suffrage (Conversation)	April 4, 1881
The Fourth of July and Its Observance (Conversation)	December 11, 1882
A Business-Man's Impressions of Silas Lapham	January 4, 1886
Business in the Past	October 28, 1895
A Notable National Convention	March 10, 1902

JAMES PEACOCK KELLY

Edited and read an "Informal"	May 1, 1882

ARTHUR ISAAC KENDALL

Ecuador	October 23, 1922
Science, Biology, and Religion	November 5, 1923

HENRY HERBERT KENNEDY

Varieties of Peace	January 14, 1918

WILLIAM KENT

Scraps from the Great American Frying Pan	December 3, 1900
Historical Vignettes	January 11, 1904
Res Indigestæ	November 27, 1905
Shake: Personal Reminiscences of the San Francisco Earthquake	November 26, 1906

SAMUEL HUMES KERFOOT, JR.

Edited and read an "Informal"	November 20, 1882

HENRY WILLIAM KING

The Administration of Public Charity	March 15, 1886

JOSEPH KIRKLAND

Travel and Travelers	April 5, 1875
Edited and read an "Informal"	December 6, 1875
Edited and read an "Informal"	March 18, 1878

Edited and read an "Informal"	October 21, 1878
Chicago	November 29, 1880
Protection (Conversation)	May 14, 1883
Personal Acquaintance with Bryant	April 20, 1885
What to Leave Unsaid in Fiction	October 25, 1886
The Wreck of the Pioneer	November 14, 1887
The Running Fight	May 6, 1889
The Nicaragua Canal	November 2, 1891
Literary Men of Chicago	October 3, 1892
The Wreck of the Aguan	November 7, 1892
The Oo-ga-roo	February 27, 1893
The World's Congress of Cripples	November 13, 1893

THEODORE W. KOCH

Dante's Life and Work (Illustrated)	January 3, 1921

KAUFMAN KOHLER

Myths and Miracles	October 19, 1874

HOWARD KRETSCHMAR

Motives and Expression in Art	April 26, 1886

JOHN JOSEPH LALOR

Population	November 20, 1876
Bi-Metalism (Conversation)	December 8, 1879
An Argument for Silver	March 15, 1880

EDWIN CHANNING LARNED

The Influence of Modern Fiction (Conversation)	March 11, 1876
Inaugural Address as President	October 3, 1881
The Chicago Fire and the Relief Work	October 9, 1882

WALTER CRANSTON LARNED

The Devil in Literature	March 4, 1875
Will o' the Wisps	November 4, 1878
No Art Without the Ideal: no Literature Without the Supernatural	January 30, 1882
An Impression of Jean François Millet	February 5, 1883
The Myth of Siegfried and Wagner's "Ring of the Nibelung"	May 26, 1884
What Was the Matter with Hamlet?	December 15, 1884
The Legend of the Morte d'Arthur and How Tennyson Has Used It	Febuary 8, 1886
A Night in Chinatown	January 9, 1888
Michael Angelo	April 15, 1889
Modern Landscape	February 24, 1890
The Spirit and Development of Nuremberg Gothic	March 16, 1891

Velasquez	November 28, 1892
Some Experiences in Southern France in Winter	February 25, 1895
The Functions of the Gentleman of Leisure	May 25, 1896
Art and Scenery in Sicily	March 17, 1902
The Modern School of Landscape Painting	November 23, 1903
New Westminster Cathedral and the Wallace Collection	October 28, 1907
With the Roman and the Goth from Southern France to Paris	January 3, 1910

SHERWOOD JOHNSTON LARNED

The Dilletante	November 6, 1905

BRYAN LATHROP

Edited and read an "Informal"	May 19, 1879
Random Recollections of the Far East	January 31, 1898

URBAN AUGUSTINE LAVERY

Revising a Constitution	May 2, 1921

CHARLES BURRALL LAWRENCE

Inaugural Address as President	June 21, 1875
Gouverneur Morris	December 13, 1880

ALBERT LAZENBY

Memorial of the Late Queen Victoria	January 28, 1901
George Meredith, Novelist and Sage	December 9, 1901

JOSEPH BLOOMFIELD LEAKE

Observations on the Common Law	March 18, 1876
Eastern Highways	June 18, 1877
The Indian Question (Conversation)	February 20, 1882
Address on the Presentation to the Club by Lawrence C. Earle of a Portrait of Charles B. Lawrence	March 23, 1885
The Weakness of the Executive Department of the State	May 10, 1886
Recollections of a Southern Prison	February 21, 1887
The Yazoo Claims	January 15, 1894
Remarkable Professional Experiences	November 25, 1895
Inaugural Address as President	October 4, 1897
The Story of the Christian Indians	January 9, 1899
The Constitution of the United States and Internal Improvements	May 20, 1907
Eastern Highways, Ancient and Modern	February 27, 1911

BLEWETT LEE

Confederate Lyrics	April 13, 1896
Women of the Confederacy	March 14, 1898
The Law of Aerial Navigation	November 8, 1915

EDWARD THOMAS LEE

Characters in the Political Life of Washington, D. C., 1888–1894	February 12, 1916
Are Lawyers Leaders or Followers in the Improvement of Society?	February 23, 1920

HENRY EDUARD LEGLER

The Genesis of Poe's "Raven"	March 21, 1910
A Forgotten Poet of the Last Generation: James Gales Percival	February 13, 1911
Of Much Love and Some Knowledge of Books	April 1, 1912
Parodies	May 27, 1912
Walt Whitman Yesterday and Today	January 20, 1913
A Bundle of Old Chap-Books	November 2, 1914
Richard Hovey, Poet	February 14, 1916

HARVEY BRACE LEMON

New Vistas of Atomic Structure	November 27, 1922

CHARLES STANLEY LESTER

The Exposition of 1889	May 12, 1890

EDWIN HERBERT LEWIS

William Vaughan Moody	November 4, 1912
The Work of Tagore	January 15, 1917
The Work of Henry Adams	April 28, 1919
The Arts Here Represented. Inaugural Address as President	October 6, 1919
Modern Tendencies in Religion	January 26, 1920
Books of the Year (Symposium)	December 5, 1921

LESLIE LEWIS

Cahokia	June 6, 1887
The Trail to the Great Northwest	January 28, 1901
How Far Should Education by the State Be Free?	February 22, 1904
Memories of Boyhood in Early Illinois	May 23, 1910
The Sudden Awakening of the Northwest	February 20, 1911
The Influence of Illinois in Early National Legislation	April 7, 1913
Reminiscences of Early Members of the Club	May 26, 1919

ARTHUR LITTLE

The Supernatural in Art	June 7, 1880
Divorce (Conversation)	April 9, 1883
The Secular Value of Christian Missions	March 28, 1887

CHARLES JOSEPH LITTLE

Abraham a Santa Clara	May 1, 1893

Karl Marx and His Theories	February 11, 1894
Ibsen's Women	March 30, 1896
Ibsen Compared with Sophocles and Shakespeare	December 14, 1903
The Women of Dante's Commedia	May 13, 1907
John Milton	December 7, 1908

WALTER LICHTENSTEIN

A Book-Buyer in South America	May 5, 1919
The Present Banking Situation	December 13, 1920

HENRY DEMAREST LLOYD

The Cure of Vanderbiltism	January 12, 1880
The Political Economy of Fifteen Millions	April 10, 1882
Too Much of Everything	April 14, 1884
A Conservative View of the Labor Movement	November 3, 1890
The Need of the Hour	April 18, 1892
The Wit and Humor of Emerson	May 27, 1895
A Day with William Morris	December 7, 1896
The Scholar in Politics	January 17, 1898

EDWIN LYMAN LOBDELL

The Business Depression and Some of Its Causes	March 22, 1915
Impressions of Siberia and Russia	December 4, 1916

CLINTON LOCKE

As Others See Us	November 16, 1885
The Cardinal Statesman	January 18, 1886
Leaving the United States and Going to Jersey	November 28, 1887
The Making, Giving, and Receiving of Taffy. Inaugural Address as President	October 12, 1891
The Need of the Hour	April 18, 1892
A Royal Liar	January 16, 1893
Don John of Austria	June 10, 1895
Apocrypha, Newly Discovered	January 24, 1898
An Acrostic on His Own Name	April 1, 1901
How a Christian Can Be an Evolutionist	December 23, 1901

FRANK JOSEPH LOESCH

A Study in Human Nature	March 28, 1910
The Literary or Educational Value of Supreme Court Decisions	October 10, 1910
A Search for a Husband and a Dower; Another Study in Human Nature	April 8, 1912
Suggestions for Securing Additional City Breathing Spaces	January 12, 1914
The European War	October 19, 1914
Lyman Trumbull	April 5, 1915

World Politics	February 11, 1918
Labrador	November 17, 1919

DANIEL MINER LORD

Some Fallacies Relating to the White Squadron	January 12, 1903

HERBERT IVORY LORD

The Literature of Commerce	November 6, 1905

FRANK ORRIN LOWDEN

Modern Realism and Ancient Epicureanism	January 6, 1896

CHARLES DOAK LOWRY

The House Boat People of the Ohio River	November 6, 1905
The Cruise of the Double Ell	November 12, 1906
A Wagon Trip among the Wisconsin Lakes	November 22, 1909
East Tennessee from a Flat-boat	February 5, 1912
The Biography of a Village	April 28, 1913
The Life Is More than Meat (Story)	November 27, 1916
World Politics	February 11, 1918
The Romance of Commonplace Things	December 9, 1918
Tests of Musical Talent	November 24, 1919

DAVID BRAINERD LYMAN

Hawaii, the Faded Kingdom	November 28, 1898
The Taxation of Church Property	January 18, 1904

FRANCIS OGDEN LYMAN

Hawaiian Volcanoes	April 3, 1882

HENRY MUNSON LYMAN

A Vacation for the Brain	June 7, 1886

SAMUEL ADAMS LYNDE

The Manorial Estates in New York and Their Dissolution	May 24, 1897

WILLIAM MACDONELL

Wordsworth	October 18, 1875
Utilitarianism	February 4, 1878

NATHAN WILLIAM MACCHESNEY

The Romance of Illinois	May 1, 1911
French Contribution to American Life	February 23, 1914
The Administration of Woodrow Wilson	February 1, 1915
The Military Policy of the United States	November 12, 1917

JULIAN WILLIAM MACK

Gerhart Hauptmann's drama "Einsame Menschen"	May 17, 1897

FRANKLIN MACVEAGH

Political Education (Conversation)	May 16, 1881
Matthew Arnold	December 1, 1884
Marquette	October 26, 1885
A Literary View of the Political Situation	January 24, 1887
A Business View of Classical Studies	December 5, 1887
New Invasions by the Barbarians	October 28, 1895
Inevitable National Expansion	October 31, 1898
Some Reflections on the Future of Riches	February 8, 1904
Inaugural Address as President	October 1, 1906

EDGAR MADDEN

Franklin's Correspondence	December 22, 1884
The Louisiana Purchase	January 12, 1891

BENJAMIN DRAKE MAGRUDER

The Chinese Question (Conversation)	February 10, 1879

EDWARD MANLEY

The Birthplace of Carl Schurz	February 24, 1919
Fabre, the Literary Artist	February 26, 1923

GEORGE LINNÆUS MARSH

The Cult of the Short Story	April 7, 1919
Cockney Poets and Their Critics	March 13, 1922

THOMAS BRUNTON MARSTON

The United States in the Far East	March 27, 1899

HORACE HAWES MARTIN

The Curiosities of Pro-Slavery Literature	April 11, 1898
The Reading of Minor Biography	February 11, 1901
American Literary Criticism	May 28, 1906

ALFRED BISHOP MASON

Public and Private Charities: Their Uses and Abuses (Conversation)	May 13, 1876
The Abolition of Poverty	October 2, 1876
Inside Politics	December 9, 1878
A Man and His Money: a Moral Novelette	April 4, 1881
A Talk with Porfirio Diaz	May 19, 1902

ARTHUR JOHN MASON

Impressions of an Englishman Returning after Thirty Years' Life in the United States	January 22, 1912

A Day's Work	January 27, 1913
Some Studies on Crops by a Non-Farmer	February 5, 1917
Is the United States a Permanent Country like North Europe?	April 26, 1920
Comments of an Ore Engineer on the Coal Situation	April 11, 1921

EDWARD GAY MASON

Arthur Hugh Clough	March 1, 1875
Inaugural Address as President	June 24, 1878
Old Fort Chartres	March 30, 1880
A Visit to South Carolina in 1860	November 5, 1883
As Others See Us	November 16, 1885
The March of the Spaniards across Illinois	November 23, 1885
Two Men of Letters (Edmund Spenser and Sir Walter Raleigh)	April 30, 1888
The Nile Land	May 23, 1892
Reminiscences of the Early Days of the Club	March 19, 1894
A Chapter from a History of Illinois	December 30, 1895

HENRY BURRALL MASON

An Old Picture	March 6, 1876
Edited and read an "Informal"	February 16, 1880
Railroad Oracles	March 13, 1882
The Law's Delays	January 7, 1884
A Race for Love and Liberty	June 1, 1891
Childish Recollections of Chicago	February 20, 1893
Glimpses of Cape Cod	December 10, 1894

ROSWELL HENRY MASON

Among the Florida Keys	May 25, 1891

EDGAR LEE MASTERS

American Standards and Character	November 20, 1911
Robert Browning as a Philosopher	November 18, 1912

WILLIAM MATHEWS

Thomas DeQuincey	November 3, 1874
Sainte-Beuve	February 5, 1877
Style	February 17, 1879
Edited and read an "Informal"	April 20, 1880

HERMAN LEWIS MATZ

As Others See Us (Conversation)	November 16, 1885
A Literary Thanksgiving Dinner	November 25, 1901

RUDOLPH MATZ

Incidents of Travel	October 19, 1896

WILLIAM ANDREW MCANDREW

English Comedy Convalescent	May 18, 1891

GEORGE MARTIN MCBEAN

Hygiene for the Middle-Aged	April 25, 1921

EZRA BUTLER MCCAGG

Literary Men in Politics (Conversation)	April 9, 1877
What Knowledge Is of Most Worth? (Conversation)	March 11, 1878
Adelard of Bath	March 7, 1881

JAMES GORE KING MCCLURE

The Influence of England's First Library	January 28, 1889
Dreams and Dreamers	February 2, 1891
America's Apostle of Toleration—Roger Williams	March 7, 1892
The Power of Personality in the Teacher	February 13, 1893
How a Silver Dollar Looks to a Numismatist	October 26, 1896
The Scholar's Attitude toward the Past	January 20, 1902
The Autobiography of a Dining Table	April 18, 1904
Equal to the Occasion	November 19, 1906

ALEXANDER CALDWELL MCCLURG

A Decisive Battle and Its Untold Story	May 29, 1882
Address on the Presentation to the Club by Walter Cranston Larned of a Portrait of Edwin C. Larned	March 23, 1885
International Copyright	March 29, 1886
Inaugural Address as President	October 4, 1886
An American Soldier—Minor Milliken	December 8, 1890
The United States Volunteers: Why We Enlisted and How We Went to the Front	December 6, 1897

OSBOURNE MCCONATHY

The Value of Music to the Community	November 24, 1919

SAMUEL PARSONS MCCONNELL

The Labor Question	April 6, 1880
What Ought to Be the Limitation to Majority Government? (Conversation)	March 12, 1883
Men as Witnesses	May 2, 1887

CYRUS HALL MCCORMICK

Edited and read an "Informal"	February 25, 1884
The Hawaiian Islands	May 19, 1890
Russia	November 5, 1917
Surprises in Sardis: A Vacation Trip to North Africa and Asia Minor (Illustrated)	January 8, 1923

PARMALEE JOHN MCFADDEN

The Influence of Environment	April 4, 1898
The Making of Books	March 25, 1901

BUELL MCKEEVER

The Spirit World	February 26, 1906
A Review of "DeVere, or the Man of Independence," by Robert Plummer Ward	March 14, 1910

KENNETH MCKENZIE

Dante and Italian Politics	January 3, 1921

ANDREW CUNNINGHAM MCLAUGHLIN

Anne Hutchinson, the First American Feminist	December 20, 1915
A Chapter in American Literary History: Publicists and Orators, 1800–1850	November 20, 1916
The Last Phases of the Monroe Doctrine	April 29, 1918
The War in Retrospect	May 17, 1920
Some Reflections on the American Revolution	January 30, 1922

WILLIAM GORDON MCMILLAN

Edited and read an "Informal"	June 14, 1880

SIMON JOHN MCPHERSON

John Scotus Erigena	March 16, 1885
Calvinism in Education	April 23, 1888
What Is the Essential Element in Religion?	January 27, 1896

CHARLES PATRICK MEGAN

The Dead Hand	November 26, 1923

HENRY PAYSON MERRIAM

The Value of Mental Impressions in the Treatment of Disease	February 24, 1896

LORING WILBUR MESSER

Sociological Forces in Action	March 20, 1899
Fundamental Religious Truths Applied to Life	December 5, 1904

EDWIN LILLIE MILLER

Chicago; by Juvenal, Jr.	October 15, 1900
A Twentieth Century Chaucer	March 28, 1904
Robert Burns, a drama	January 22, 1906

HENRY GILES MILLER

The Silver Question	November 2, 1885
The Silver Legislation of 1890	January 5, 1891

JAMES ALEXANDER MILLER

The Labor Question	April 2, 1906
The Rights of Labor	March 29, 1909

JOHN STOCKER MILLER

Something of the Romantic in Litigation	March 18, 1918

JOHN STOCKER MILLER, JR.

Poems	November 3, 1919
The Influence and Results of Whitman's Work	December 1, 1919
Sir William Herschel	October 25, 1920
Around the Fireside	January 7, 1924

THOMAS GEORGE MILSTED

The Origin and Meaning of the Names We Bear	December 10, 1888

CHARLES WELLINGTON MINARD

The Corsairs of the Temple	January 15, 1906

BEVERIDGE HARSHAW MOORE

Modern Tendencies in Religion	January 26, 1920
The *Vis a Tergo*	February 5, 1923

LOUIS CELESTIN MONIN

Reminiscences of a German Student	November 10, 1902
The Life and Work of Gottfried Keller	March 5, 1906
The Man Within	December 16, 1907

FRANK HUGH MONTGOMERY

Light as a Therapeutic Agent	May 16, 1904

HENRY CRITTENDEN MORRIS

Contrasts in Books	February 6, 1905
The Flemish Chambers of Rhetoric	November 29, 1909
A Fortnight in Greece	December 4, 1911
The Search for a Sea: a Prelude to the Conquest of the Pacific	January 25, 1915

HAROLD NICHOLAS MOYER

The Mendelian Theory	March 10, 1913
The Freudian Doctrine and Its Limitations	May 10, 1915
Dreams	November 22, 1915
The Submerged Literary Complex	April 14, 1919
Hygiene for the Middle-Aged	April 25, 1921
"Be Fruitful and Multiply and Replenish the Earth" — Gen. 1 : 28	May 9, 1921
Drink	May 22, 1922

Papers Read Before the Club

Murry Nelson

The Duties and Responsibilities of the Citizen to the City (Conversation)	February 14, 1881
Corners (Conversation)	February 12, 1883
As Others See Us	November 16, 1885
The Gangs in Politics (Conversation)	January 23, 1888

Murry Nelson, Jr.

The Untold Story of a Revolutionary Soldier	February 14, 1898

William Wilson Kirchhofer Nixon

1492—An Historical Sketch	May 5, 1890

James Sager Norton

Edited and read an "Informal," including The Old Story, a poem	November 6, 1876
George Washington	February 18, 1877
The Relation of the Legal Profession to the Public (Conversation)	February 11, 1878
A Portion of the Old Testament Rewritten	May 19, 1879
The Confessions of a Millionaire	October 30, 1882
What Was the Matter with Hamlet?	December 15, 1884
Inaugural Address as President	October 5, 1885
The Press (Conversation)	February 1, 1886
The Rise and Fall of the Devil	January 31, 1887
Some Proposed Rules for the Regulation of Story Tellers	April 9, 1888
A Trip to the Nipigon	May 27, 1889
Mr. Jones' Experiment	May 2, 1892
The Coming Literary Man	October 3, 1892

George Clement Noyes

Immigration (Conversation)	February 11, 1884
The Legal Prohibition of the Liquor Traffic	October 12, 1885
Inaugural Address as President	October 10, 1887

Horace Sweeney Oakley

The Franciscan Missions of California	April 30, 1900

John O'Connor

The Spirit of Modern Criminal Reform	March 2, 1914

Hugh Robert Orr

Forbidden Fruit	February 20, 1922
Sonnets of Beauty and Disillusionment	October 15, 1923

HARTWELL OSBORN

The Twentieth Army Corps with Sherman from Atlanta to the Sea	October 15, 1906
Sherman's Carolina Campaign	October 26, 1908
The Eleventh Army Corps	November 15, 1909
Sherman's Atlanta Campaign	December 5, 1910
The Eleventh Army Corps in East Tennessee	November 11, 1912
An Unknown German Patriot	May 25, 1914

LOUIS SHREVE OSBORNE

Socialism	November 9, 1885
Summer Saunterings in Scotland	November 5, 1888

ROY CLIFTON OSGOOD

Hilltown Journalism	February 19, 1917
Lawyers	April 18, 1920

EPHRAIM ALLEN OTIS

The English Constitution (Conversation)	March 8, 1880
From Corinth to Perryville in 1862	March 12, 1888
The Government of Great Cities	March 3, 1890
Aaron Burr and His Alleged Treason	November 19, 1894
The Nashville Campaign	January 10, 1898

JOHN NASH OTT

Anatole France	February 25, 1918
Giordano Bruno	May 16, 1920
The Einstein Theory	April 9, 1923

GEORGE PACKARD

Thomas Love Peacock	March 8, 1897
Glimpses of David Garrick	February 6, 1899
A Matter of Motive (Story)	February 4, 1901
Amid the Whistling of Evil Birds (Story)	March 13, 1905
The Letters of Henryk Ibsen	March 5, 1906
Some Observations on the Adventurous Life of a Mendacious Mendicant—Father Louis Hennepin	April 27, 1908
The Lawyers of Dickens	November 6, 1911
A Canadian Kipling	May 27, 1912
Prejudice and the New Emancipation	April 27, 1914
The Administration of Justice in the Lake Michigan Wilderness	March 1, 1915
Poems	March 5, 1917
An Imperative Duty for American Citizenship. Inaugural Address as President	October 7, 1918
Poems	November 3, 1919

Are Lawyers Leaders or Followers in the Improvement of Society?	February 23, 1920
The Humanism of William Dean Howells	January 31, 1921
Some Modernistic Fiction from the Middle West	November 21, 1921
A Consideration of Some Contemporaneous Plays	February 11, 1924

GEORGE LABAN PADDOCK

Historic Periods in European Culture	April 7, 1879
Edited and read an "Informal"	October 23, 1882
Edited and read an "Informal"	April 28, 1884
Edited and read an "Informal"	April 12, 1886
The Source and Tendency of American Patriotism	February 25, 1889
Chicago and the Fair	March 19, 1894
Remarkable Professional Experiences	November 25, 1895
The Education of the American Citizen: Some General Remarks as to the Historic Basis	November 2, 1896
George Washington, President and Commander-in-Chief of the Army and Navy of the United States	October 17, 1898
Inaugural Address as President	October 9, 1899
The Two American Diplomacies	November 4, 1901
The Method of Public Power and Personal Responsibility	November 16, 1903

HERMAN PAGE

The Church and Social Service	November 5, 1906

FRANCIS WARNER PARKER

The Spirit of Invention	February 17, 1913
The Land of Lost Causes	May 22, 1916
The Great American Ruin	April 12, 1920

ROBERT HENRY PARKINSON

An Unconscious Emancipator: Cyrus H. McCormick, Sr.	February 10, 1902

NEWTON AUGUSTUS PARTRIDGE

Little Journeys	January 15, 1900
Line upon Line: Gems Extracted from Legal Decisions	March 7, 1904

JOHN CLOREY PATTERSON

Something about American Humorists	February 21, 1876

ROBERT WILSON PATTERSON, JR.

John Wise, the First Great American Democrat	December 1, 1879

WILLIAM MORTON PAYNE

The Molière of the North (Ludwig Holberg)	October 11, 1897
American Literary Criticism, or the Doctrine of Evolution	November 6, 1899

The Poetry of Mr. Swinburne	March 2, 1903
Literary Criticism in the United States	April 25, 1904
Personal Reminiscences of Shakespearean Performances in Chicago	April 23, 1906
A Quarter Century of English Literature	November 25, 1907
Abraham Lincoln	February 15, 1909
A Stoico-Epicurean Adiaphorist: Henry David Thoreau	March 22, 1909
Books of the Year (Symposium)	December 19, 1910
Peter and the Primrose. Inaugural address as President	October 2, 1911
Poems	March 5, 1917
"The first Lord in the yunited States of Amercay"	February 10, 1919

SELIM HOBART PEABODY

Utilitarianism in Education	April 14, 1879
The Mission of the Sunbeam	January 11, 1892
Some Lessons of the Great Exposition	April 9, 1894

GEORGE RECORD PECK

Wordsworth	May 30, 1898

JAMES HARVEY PEIRCE

Normals and Eccentrics of the Patent Office	March 2, 1885
Out Icelandic Kinsmen and Their Commonwealth	March 21, 1891
An Icelandic Scholar of the Twelfth Century	October 21, 1895
Some Modern Aladdins	March 4, 1901

ABRAM MORRIS PENCE

Edited and read an "Informal"	April 1, 1876
The Conditions and Prospects of Protestantism (Conversation)	March 6, 1882
Trial by Jury (Conversation)	February 1, 1889
The Law and the Lady: a Tale of Two Continents	October 24, 1898
The Evolution of the Federal Constitution and State Socialism	October 26, 1903

DWIGHT HEALD PERKINS

Shop Talk and Its Relation to Thought	December 15, 1902
A Metropolitan Park System for Chicago	October 17, 1904

NORMAN CAROLAN PERKINS

Socialism in Chicago	January 5, 1880

WILLIAM FERDINAND PETERSEN

The Other Side	April 28, 1924

WILLIAM JACOB PETRIE

A Student of Comparative Theology Two Hundred Years Ago	May 6, 1876
Cicero's Obligations to Greek Writers	November 9, 1891
Mysticism	January 6, 1902

Papers Read Before the Club

Clement Knowles Pittman

The Effect of Present Immigration upon American Conditions Considered Both Sociologically and Biologically	March 2, 1914

Allen Bartlit Pond

An Essay in Criticism; wherein is an argument setting forth (showing up) the true relationship of Poetry and Prose	March 24, 1890
An Invocation to the Muses; wherein is a petition that said Muses take up their abode in Chicago with reasons for such change of base	March 24, 1890
Books that Have Not Helped Me	January 4, 1892
Why James Watson Never Married (Story)	January 4, 1892
Where Moses Stood	April 16, 1894
The Last Expression of Art (Preface to the Catalogue of "An Exposé of Exceptional Expressionism")	February 28, 1898
Trades Unionism (Conversation)	March 12, 1900
A Gospel of Beauty	May 28, 1900
Recent Poetry (Conversation)	December 16, 1901
The Day of Small Things	March 8, 1909

Irving Kane Pond

A Strange Fellow	November 11, 1889
The Mystery of the Light (Story)	March 2, 1891
A Matter of Taste	March 6, 1893
The Pleasures of Travel	April 16, 1894
Can Achitecture Become Again a Living Art?	December 23, 1895
The Poetry of Motion; and Other Matters	October 30, 1899
A Few Melancholy Reflections and Lively Anticipations of Misdeeds to Come	January 2, 1905
A Side Light on Architecture	May 14, 1906
Art and the Expression of Individuality	March 13, 1911
About Two Hours (Facetious Address)	May 27, 1912
An Ancient Principle and a Modern Application	March 17, 1913
Confusion of Mind	October 6, 1913
Architecture: Its Origin and Illusions	November 9, 1914
Poems	March 5, 1917
Here Lies the Way	March 4, 1918
"The Stones of Venice"	December 15, 1919
Art in a Straight-jacket. Inaugural Address as President	October 9, 1922
A Day under the Big Top: a Study in Life and Art	January 21, 1924

Charles Clarence Poole

The Inventive Faculty	January 13, 1902

WILLIAM FREDERICK POOLE

The Origin and Secret History of the Ordinance of 1787	April 19, 1875
The Opportunities of the Man of Means and Leisure (Conversation)	May 14, 1877
The Mission and Function of Public Libraries	November 11, 1878
Inaugural Address as President	October 6, 1879
Witchcraft (Conversation)	April 17, 1882
Mr. Bancroft and the Ordinance of 1787	May 28, 1883
Some Matters Relating to the Early Northwest	February 4, 1889
The Literary Character of the Columbus Family	October 3, 1892
Columbus as a Discoverer and as a Man (Conversation)	October 24, 1892
Our Modern Education and the University Curriculum	November 27, 1893

LOUIS FREELAND POST

The Prophet of San Francisco	November 17, 1902
A Non-ecclesiastical Confession of Religious Faith	December 5, 1904
Despotism vs. Democracy	April 2, 1906
The Morey Letter, an Incident of the Garfield Campaign	October 22, 1906
The State Control of Railways	November 23, 1908
Newspaper English	January 9, 1911
At the Crack of a Boss's Whip; a Personal Experience in the Politics of Old New York	March 3, 1913
A Carpet-Bagger in South Carolina	April 16, 1917

HORATIO NELSON POWERS

Edited and read an "Informal"	December 7, 1874
Edited and read an "Informal"	October 4, 1875

SARTELL PRENTICE

The Influence of Locality	February 5, 1894

KEITH PRESTON

Literary Levities	April 16, 1923

THEODORE PHILANDER PRUDDEN

Life in a New England Town in the Seventeenth Century	March 10, 1890

EUGENE ERNST PRUSSING

Some Personal Reminiscences of Edwin Burritt Smith	May 28, 1906
Carl Schurz	April 19, 1909
Chicago's First Great Lawsuit; Forsyth and Kinzie vs. Jeffro Nast	November 16, 1914
The Art of Advocacy	January 3, 1916

WILLIAM HENRY RAY

Russia in Asia	March 22, 1886

Papers Read Before the Club

Henry Warren Raymond

The History of a Miniature Republic (San Marino)	January 7, 1878
Hark! from the Tombs	March 14, 1881

Charles Bert Reed

The Venereal Peril	February 24, 1908
The Lords of the North	May 11, 1908
The First Great Canadian, Pierre Le Moyne, Sieur d'Iberville	April 5, 1909
Waboos; a Forest Idyll	January 17, 1910 and January 24, 1910
An Ojibway Legend	May 22, 1911
The Beatification of the Novice (Story)	May 29, 1911
Toxæmia as a Stimulus in Literature	February 12, 1912
The Orientation of Waboosons	April 29, 1912
The Beaver Club	February 10, 1913
The Curse of Cahaba	October 13, 1913
Inaugural Address as President	October 5, 1914
Albrecht von Haller	March 15, 1915
Eleanor of Aquitaine	January 31, 1916
Poems	March 5, 1917
Utopia and Life	March 26, 1917
Ubi Leones Erunt	February 4, 1918
Jiminido	January 17, 1921
Duke	April 24, 1922
Survivals	October 16, 1922
The Guardian of Gargantua	November 12, 1923

Alexander Frederick Reichmann

The State of the Nation (Conversation)	May 29, 1916

William Lee Richardson

The Letters of Keats	December 19, 1921
Thomas Hardy	December 3, 1923

William Charles Roberts

The Hebrew Literature	April 16, 1888

Carl Bismarck Roden

Literary Stragglers and Strugglers in Early Chicago	April 21, 1919
What a Librarian Thinks About	December 6, 1920
Pennsylvany-Dutch	March 6, 1922

George Mills Rogers

Edited and read an "Informal"	April 23, 1883

JOSEPH MARTIN ROGERS

Engraving	March 1, 1886
Edited and read an "Informal"	March 14, 1892

FREDERICK WOODMAN ROOT

An American Basis of Musical Criticism	November 22, 1886
A Study of Musical Taste	November 25, 1889
The Need of the Hour	April 18, 1892
The Resources of Musical Expression	November 11, 1895
The Real American Music (Illustrated)	October 25, 1897, and November 29, 1897
The Voice in Song and Speech	October 23, 1899
Inaugural Address as President	October 10, 1904
The Story of Alice in Words and Tones: a new excursion into the domain of musical expression	February 5, 1906
Peter Iljitsch Tschaikowsky	November 30, 1908
Nothing in Particular (After-dinner speech)	October 2, 1911
Lowell Mason	November 27, 1911
Bill Nye	May 27, 1912
Confessions of an Intruder	March 31, 1913
Nominations of Members of The Chicago Literary Club for Eminent Positions in Washington, D.C. (After-dinner speech)	October 6, 1913
The Humor and Sparkle of Song	November 30, 1914

JOHN WELLBORN ROOT

The Art of Abstract Color	March 19, 1883
Idealism and Realism in Art	January 19, 1885
Broad Art Criticism	December 12, 1887
A Great Architectural Problem	February 10, 1890

JULIUS ROSENTHAL

The German Citizen in America (Conversation)	May 11, 1885
The Widow's Mite	May 9, 1892
The Law Institute Library	February 6, 1905

LESSING ROSENTHAL

Some General Reflections	May 12, 1902
Books of the Year (Symposium)	May 27, 1918
Are Lawyers Leaders or Followers in the Improvement of Society?	February 23, 1920

JAMES BOYER RUNNION

The Recent Drama	May 17, 1880

WILLIAM HENRY RYDER

The American Public School (Conversation)	December 11, 1876

Papers Read Before the Club

Martin Antoine Ryerson

Sicily	December 12, 1898
Coucy le Chateau	November 21, 1904

William McIntire Salter

George Eliot's Views of Religion	April 1, 1889
Emerson and His Views on Reform	November 17, 1890
William Morris	November 1, 1897
Walt Whitman	November 21, 1898
Heine; a Soldier in the Liberation of Humanity	November 11, 1901
Emerson's Attitude towards Social Reform	May 25, 1903
Mr. Bernard Shaw as a Social Critic	November 4, 1907

Victor Channing Sanborn

An Unforgiven Puritan—Rev. Stephen Batchellor	December 14, 1908
A Boy's Glimpse of Whitman	December 1, 1919

Carlos Pomeroy Sawyer

Daniel Webster as a Lawyer	March 1, 1909

John James Schobinger

Glaciers and Climate	April 16, 1877
Edited and read an "Informal"	November 26, 1883
Improvements in Educational Methods	April 27, 1896
Getting an Education	January 29, 1900

Arthur Pearson Scott

The American Indian in Fiction	October 24, 1921

Frank Hamline Scott

Through Arizona on Horseback	March 13, 1893
The Grand Cañon of the Colorado	March 18, 1895
George Rogers Clarke	May 31, 1897
In the Province of Tusayan	May 27, 1901

Moses Lewis Scudder, Jr.

Method in Political Economy	May 3, 1875
The Transportation Question	October 13, 1879
Congested Prices	May 7, 1883
Social Control for Everything	May 19, 1884
Competition and Charity	February 27, 1888
Fallacies for which Men Have Died	April 13, 1891
Some Recollections of the Early Meetings and Early Members of the Club	March 16, 1914

LOUIS MARTIN SEARS

Jefferson as a Pacifist	December 18, 1916
A Confederate Diplomat at the Court of Napoleon III	February 2, 1920
Some Forgotten Amenities of Journalism	December 20, 1920

THEODORE SHELDON

Transfer of Land by Registration of Title	April 20, 1891

ROBERT DICKINSON SHEPPARD

Milton	October 18, 1886
Religion and Politics	March 11, 1889
John Hancock	February 1, 1892
The Chicago Convention of 1860	October 19, 1903

DANIEL LEWIS SHOREY

Recent English Legislation	January 17, 1876
Civil Service Reform (Conversation)	June 17, 1876
The Restoration of a Specie Basis (Conversation)	October 9, 1876
The Government of Large Cities (Conversation)	February 12, 1877
Inaugural Address as President	June 25, 1877
Socialism in the United States (Conversation)	October 13, 1879
The Problem of Municipal Government for Chicago (Conversation)	November 24, 1884
Political Economy Since Mill	January 17, 1887
Nihilism in Russia	April 4, 1887
Turgot	November 12, 1888
Leaders and Parties in the French Revolution	May 16, 1892
The Girondists	April 30, 1894
The Functions of the Gentleman of Leisure	May 25, 1896

PAUL SHOREY

Dion Chrysostom—or Greek Culture under the Early Roman Empire	May 8, 1893
Improvements in Educational Methods	April 27, 1896
Scenes from Aristophanes	February 7, 1898
Some Recent Discoveries in Greek Literature	February 19, 1900
The Pace that Killed Athens	February 29, 1904
The True View of Shakespeare's Work as a Playwright and as a Poet	April 23, 1906
Some Modernisms of the Ancients	April 30, 1906
The Emperor Julian	April 6, 1908
Alfred Tennyson	May 3, 1909
Athens Fin de Siècle	October 31, 1910
The Case of Euripides	October 30, 1911
An Exchange Professor in Germany	May 3, 1915
Plato and Poetry	March 27, 1916
The Wit and Humor of Herbert Spencer	November 11, 1918

Ruskin as a Literary Artist	December 15, 1919
Some Modernisms of Plato	November 28, 1921
The American Language	March 12, 1923

JOHN GEORGE SHORTALL

Edited and read an "Informal"	February 18, 1878
A Bundle of Old Letters—Horace Greeley	June 13, 1887
The Land of the Chrysanthemum	May 6, 1895
Incidents of Travel	October 19, 1896
More about Japan	April 9, 1900
The Reformation of City Government	April 4, 1904

JOHN LOUIS SHORTALL

In Hiawatha's Country	April 4, 1910
From the White Mountains to the Black Hills	March 25, 1918

HIROMICHI SHUGYŌ

The Japanese Exhibits at the St. Louis Exposition	October 31, 1904

WILLIAM PRATT SIDLEY

Unearthing a Conspiracy in Croatia	January 25, 1897
The Northern Boundary of the State of Illinois	December 7, 1903

GEORGE CUSHING SIKES

Shortcomings of the Daily Press	May 11, 1903

JOSEPH LYMAN SILSBEE

Color in Architecture	May 25, 1885
Back Yards	March 23, 1891
Can Architecture Become Again a Living Art?	December 23, 1895

CHARLES GILMAN SMITH

The Physical Basis of Character	March 5, 1877
Edited and read an "Informal"	April 18, 1881
Edited and read an "Informal"	February 26, 1883
Cholera (Conversation)	December 10, 1883
Inaugural Address as President	October 6, 1884
Edited and read an "Informal"	January 21, 1889

EDWIN BURRITT SMITH

The Negro as a Citizen	March 31, 1890
American Sovereignty	April 27, 1891
George William Curtis	November 21, 1892
At the Parting of the Ways: a Study in National Policy	January 20, 1896
A Retrospect of the Campaign and of the Causes which Led to It	November 9, 1896

Timothy Smith, Pioneer	January 23, 1899
The Confused West: a Literary Forecast. Inaugural Address as President	October 7, 1901
Senate Bill No. 40: the Story and Significance of Recent Street Railway Legislation in Illinois	November 9, 1903

FREDERICK AUGUSTUS SMITH

Bench and Bar in the Early Days of the Republic	April 6, 1903
Our Ethical Standards	March 26, 1906
Success	March 15, 1909
What Others Think	January 13, 1913

GEORGE BALDWIN SMITH

Was Bacon the Author of Shakespeare?	February 1, 1875

GEORGE WASHINGTON SMITH

The Battle of Franklin	April 30, 1883
Letters from an Illinois Garret	January 21, 1884
The Law of the Road	December 6, 1886
Thirty Years After	January 8, 1894
Inaugural Address as President	October 5, 1896

HOWARD LESLIE SMITH

Social Problems and Fads	April 16, 1900
Some Superficial Aspects of Plato's Modernity	January 28, 1918

PERRY HIRAM SMITH

Secret Societies	April 21, 1890

PLINY BENT SMITH

The Oration on the Crown	April 22, 1907

WILLIAM HENRY SMITH

War Pictures	January 14, 1894

FRANKLYN BLISS SNYDER

Our American Literature Today	April 9, 1917
American Ideals in American Letters	March 8, 1920
The Classic and the Best Seller	October 17, 1921
An Old-time Best Seller: "Uncle Tom's Cabin"	January 29, 1923

HORACE MANN STARKEY

The Care of Epileptics in Colonies: the Settlement of an Economic Question	February 25, 1901

SAMUEL CECIL STANTON

Here Lies	April 14, 1924

MERRITT STARR

Market Day in Sicily	April 22, 1895
Some Recent Pictures	January 3, 1898
Olympia Revisited (Illustrated)	December 4, 1899
Ralph Waldo Emerson (Address)	May 25, 1903
The Politics of Dante	March 4, 1907
The State Control of Railways	November 23, 1908
Inaugural Address as President	October 10, 1910
Ascending Il Monte	March 24, 1913
Holding High Converse	May 11, 1914
Books of the Year (Symposium)	December 21, 1914
Fourteen Voyages of Adventure and Discovery	May 1, 1916
Ruskin—Herald of Revolt	December 15, 1919
Ruskin as a Social Reformer	December 15, 1919
Dante, Six Hundred Years After	January 3, 1920
Marquette, LaSalle, and Chicago	March 5, 1923

LEWIS ABYRAM STEBBINS

The Philosophy of Mark Twain	May 19, 1919

FREDERICK MORGAN STEELE

Some Suggestions from Unpublished Original American Historical Documents	October 16, 1899

HENRY THORNTON STEELE

The Deformed Spelling	November 1, 1880
Patent Ethics	January 8, 1883
Herbert Spencer's First Principles	December 20, 1886

OTTO ALBERT STELLER

Two stories: "Karma Outwitted," and "The Forest"	March 10, 1924

WILLIAM ROBERT STIRLING

Partners	March 11, 1901

GEORGE FREDERIC STONE

Yarns of an Old Town	November 4, 1895

HENRY BALDWIN STONE

The Use of Machinery	February 2, 1885

JAMES SAMUEL STONE

What Is the Essential Element in Religion?	January 27, 1896
How to Discover the History of a Family	May 9, 1898
The Influence of the Soldier on Society	May 21, 1900

JOSEPH STOLZ

The Message of Judaism to the Twentieth Century	December 5, 1904
A New English Translation of the Bible	January 7, 1918

HENRY STRONG

The Defects in American Public Education, Moral and Economic, as affecting the Stability of Government and the Security of Property (Conversation)	May 13, 1878, and May 20, 1878
Is Buckle's Theory of Civilization the True Theory? (Conversation)	December 19, 1881
The Earl of Mansfield—Chief Justice of the King's Bench	May 23, 1887
The University of Virginia and Its Founder	May 20, 1889

WILLIAM EMERSON STRONG

The Siege of Vicksburg	November 6, 1882
The March to the Sea	November 17, 1884
Glimpses of Travel in the West with the Lieutenant General of the Army	January 14, 1889

LOUIS HENRY SULLIVAN

Nature and the Poet	December 17, 1888
Can Architecture Become Again a Living Art?	December 23, 1895

DAVID SWING

Edited and read an "Informal"	October 5, 1874
A Letter from Tyro, Slave of Cicero, to Ximenes	December 16, 1878
Excess	October 29, 1883
A Page from History	April 13, 1885
Virgil	February 28, 1887
The Greek Literature	October 31, 1887
A Roman Gentlemen (Pliny the Younger)	March 18, 1889
Dante	May 26, 1890
Demosthenes	December 14, 1891
The Need of the Hour	April 18, 1892
A True Love Story	November 13, 1893
Submerged Centuries	January 29, 1894

LORADO TAFT

Paris from a Mansard: Experiences of an American Art Student	January 20, 1890
Facial Expression in Nature and Art	January 25, 1892
Some Surprises of the Art Palace	October 30, 1893
The Entire History of Art from Its Earliest Beginnings	February 28, 1898
Clothes, Art, and Other Things	May 8, 1899

Papers Read Before the Club

Charles Henry Taylor

The Advance of Socialism	December 21, 1885
Progress and Individual Liberty	April 20, 1903
Is It Nation or Confederacy?	May 25, 1908

Graham Taylor

The Social Unification of the City (Conversation)	November 26, 1894

Thomas Taylor, Jr.

Utopia	May 2, 1898

Horace Kent Tenney

A Litigated Romance	April 13, 1903
The Forest Laws of Old England	May 21, 1906

John Marshall Thacher

Early Days of a Reform	April 11, 1887
Ideas—Embodiment—Right of Property Therein	June 3, 1895

James Westfall Thompson

Monks, Monasteries, and Manuscripts	March 5, 1900
Private Libraries in Chicago	February 6, 1905
Napolean as a Booklover	December 11, 1905
Book Hunting as a Sport	January 21, 1906
France as It Isn't	December 9, 1907
New Tales of Old France: "The Wooing of the Lady Talivas," and "The Bell in the Brain"	October 12, 1908
The Romance of Historical Research	November 1, 1909
Mark Twain and the Mississippi River	April 25, 1910
The Frankfort Book-Fair of the Sixteenth Century	November 28, 1910
The Mendacity of History	January 8, 1912
The Paston Letters	December 9, 1912
Autobiography and Memoir in Antiquity	March 23, 1914
The Vanished Wend	October 12, 1914
The Principles and Methods of Criticism	May 24, 1915
The Purple West	October 11, 1915
The Last Pagan. Inaugural Address as President	October 9, 1916
Poems	March 5, 1917
Time	November 4, 1918
The Charm of the Prologue	December 22, 1919
The Last Oracle	October 11, 1920
More Smoke than Fire	October 31, 1921
Cathay, and the Way Thither. Unfamiliar information about an old road	February 4, 1924

Leverett Thompson

Stevenson's Children's Verses	November 26, 1900

SLASON THOMPSON

As Others See Us; or Reflections by Six Distinguished Mirrors (Symposium)	November 16, 1885
The Model Newspaper	February 3, 1890
James Russell Lowell	October 19, 1891
The Need of the Hour	April 18, 1892
What We All Think about It? (Conversation)	June 13, 1892
Ghosts (Symposium)	February 27, 1893
The American Novel	October 29, 1894
Different Views of Eugene Field	March 23, 1896
Justice to Shafter and Schley	March 6, 1899
The Age and Art of Advertising	March 24, 1902
The Labor Question	November 2, 1903
Lying	April 8, 1907
Moulding Public Opinion	December 11, 1911
The Parlous Times in Which We Live	January 26, 1914
The Poetry of This War	November 29, 1915
The War in Retrospect	May 17, 1920
The League of Nations—a Post Mortem	March 7, 1921
The Present-Day Business-Man Can Dispense with the Present-day Lawyer	December 4, 1922

WILLIAM MCILWAIN THOMPSON

Canoeing	April 11, 1910
The Trail Makers of the Quetico	April 13, 1914

ALBERT HARRIS TOLMAN

Some English Dialogues and Their Ancestry	May 2, 1910
Is Shakespeare Anti-democratic?	April 10, 1911
A Shakespearean Problem	March 25, 1912
The Folk-Songs of England	December 8, 1913
The European War	October 19, 1914
The Principles and Methods of Criticism	May 24, 1915
Why Did Shakespeare Create Falstaff?	November 1, 1915
A Postscript to "The Folk Songs of England"	November 1, 1915
Shakespearean Studies	October 14, 1918
Shakespeare's Manipulation of His Sources in "As You Like It"	March 1, 1920
The Early History of Shakespeare's Reputation. Inaugural Address as President	October 11, 1920

HENRY LELAND TOLMAN

A Comparative View of the Development of Literature in All Languages	February 2, 1880

FLOYD WILLIAMS TOMKINS, JR.

Factors and Products	April 17, 1893

Papers Read Before the Club

Arnold Tompkins	
The Nature of Beauty	January 25, 1904
Melvin Alvah Traylor	
Banking and Coinage	January 5, 1920
George Macaulay Trevelyan	
History vs. Literature	May 3, 1915
Serbia (Informal talk)	May 3, 1915
Lyman Trumbull	
Slavery and Its Abolition (Conversation)	January 6, 1879
Charles Henderson True	
Some Factors Influencing Locomotive Design	April 21, 1924
David Newton Utter	
Robert Browning	November 3, 1884
The Shakespeare Question	November 21, 1887
Marlowe's Part in Shakespeare's Works	December 2, 1889
Literary Forgeries, Their Value and Their Weakness	December 1, 1890
John Frederick Voigt	
Political Experiences in Southern Illinois	May 29, 1911
The Jury	May 12, 1913
The Story of Illinois	April 15, 1918
Henry Heileman Wait	
Recent Progress in Engineering	December 4, 1905
Horatio Loomis Wait	
Mirth	April 1, 1878
Fort Sumter	November 21, 1881
Reminiscences of the Blockade	March 3, 1884
The Art of Killing	October 28, 1889
Novel Forms for Vessels	October 20, 1890
Inaugural Address as President	October 2, 1893
The Deeds and Needs of Our Navy	October 10, 1898
Submarine Warfare	October 21, 1901
Some Incidents at Fort Barrancas	November 11, 1907
When General Sherman Reached the Coast	October 24, 1910
Some Incidents of the Blockading Service	October 9, 1911
Charleston during the Siege	October 21, 1912
Some Reminiscences of the Civil War	February 9, 1914
Incidents in the War of the Rebellion	January 11, 1915
In Time of Peace Prepare for War	October 18, 1915

JAMES JOSEPH WAIT

Memories of the Sea	December 3, 1894
Philippine Reminiscences—The Brown Man's Bondage	April 10, 1899
Poetry and Songs of the Sea	January 23, 1905
Miss Morning Glory (Story)	November 10, 1913
Le Hollandais Volant (Story)	March 12, 1917
The Spectre of Roncador Reef (Story)	March 29, 1920

ALDACE FREEMAN WALKER

Competition	February 16, 1891
Government Ownership of Railways (Conversation)	December 7, 1891
How to Place the Government of Cities in the United States on a Business Footing	February 12, 1894

SEYMOUR WALTON

Personal Reminiscences of Reconstruction in Louisiana	December 21, 1891

FRANK GIBSON WARD

The Losing and Finding of the Community Ideal	April 30, 1917
The Valley of Democracy	May 3, 1920
William Allen White at Home	February 27, 1922

ABRA NELSON WATERMAN

The War in its Effect on Public and Private Opinion	November 19, 1883
A Few Thoughts Concerning Charles I and the English Revolution	March 17, 1890
The Civilizations of Japan and America Compared	April 1, 1895
The Philosophy of Buddhism	March 2, 1896
A Chapter from a Century of Caste	February 26, 1900
Inaugural Address as President	October 5, 1903
Henry Wadsworth Longfellow	February 27, 1905
The Meditations of a Village Philosopher	December 10, 1906
More Reflections of a Village Philosopher	February 28, 1910
The Relations of the United States with Mexico	February 16, 1914

EDWARD STANLEY WATERS

The Pottery of the Renaissance	January 3, 1876
The South Kensington Museum	October 29, 1877

WILLIAM OTIS WATERS

Chicago	November 6, 1905
English Church and State	December 17, 1906

GEORGE WASHINGTON WEBSTER

The Captain of the Hosts of Death	May 2, 1904

Papers Read Before the Club

John Clarence Webster

The Influence of Japanese Art on Whistler and His Contemporaries	May 18, 1908
Characteristics of Robert Louis Stevenson	October 25, 1909

David Spencer Wegg

Changes in the Legal Status of Women	February 10, 1896
The Moors and Some Things We Owe to Them	February 20, 1905
The Rebellion of '37	April 12, 1909

George Philip Welles

Patriotism vs. Philanthropy	February 16, 1885
As Others See Us	November 16, 1885
The Senator's Error	March 25, 1889

Arthur Brattle Wells

A Just Judge	November 12, 1900
Beneath the Dust of a Generation	May 10, 1909

Charles William Wendté

Church and State	November 1, 1875
Genius in Art	October 10, 1881

Arthur Dana Wheeler

The Partitioning of Africa	October 14, 1895
Some Telephone History and Problems	May 23, 1898
The Future of the American Negro	January 29, 1906
The Ethics of Present-day Finance	January 16, 1911
Newspapers: Corporations	May 15, 1911

Horace White

Financial Crises	April 15, 1876
The Centenary of Adam Smith (Conversation)	November 13, 1876

Russell Whitman

Pilgrim Plymouth	May 2, 1892

Peter Bonnett Wight

The Practice of Architecture as a Fine Art	January 8, 1877
Edited and read an "Informal"	December 15, 1879
The Development of New Phases of the Fine Arts in America	May 5, 1884
The Graduates' Club—a Story of Christmas Eve	June 4, 1894
Can Architecture Become Again a Living Art?	December 23, 1895

John Daniel Wild

The Philosophy of Bergson	April 14, 1913

Pseudo-Humanism	April 26, 1915
Bertrand Russell's "Proposed Roads to Freedom"	December 22, 1919
Fallacies	April 17, 1922

PAYSON SIBLEY WILD

Humorous poems: "The Smell of the Stock Yards," "Calling Me Back Thar," and "An Ode to My Stein"	April 4, 1904
An Old Satirist Modernized	November 20, 1905
Cicero's Theory of Humor	November 16, 1908
An Analysis of the Programme	May 29, 1911
A New Poet	March 18, 1912
Ausonius	November 25, 1912
The Valley and Villa of Horace	February 8, 1915
An Early Literary Club. Inaugural Address as President	October 4, 1915
The Skillet Fork Literary Club (Poem)	May 29, 1916
De Duabus Juliis	January 29, 1917
Poems	March 5, 1917
On the Hades Golf-Club Portico	December 2, 1918
Poems	November 3, 1919
Fantasia Humanistica	May 23, 1921
Megistotheos and My *Anima Vagula*	May 21, 1923

ERNEST H. WILKINS

Dante the Apostle	January 3, 1921

JOHN WILKINSON

Edited and read an "Informal"	January 21, 1878
The Microscope	April 6, 1885

EDWARD FRANKLIN WILLIAMS

The Outlook for Russia	May 6, 1878
Oxford and the High Church Anglicans	April 21, 1884
A Forgotten American Hero	April 28, 1902
Alexander von Humboldt	February 1, 1909
Memories of an Indian Pay Party	May 4, 1914

HENRY PERCY WILLIAMS

The Literature of Business	February 26, 1917
Poems	December 17, 1917
The Professional Spirit in Business	April 5, 1920
Making a World	April 4, 1921
The Re-incarnation of Bill Spencer (Story)	October 30, 1922

ROBERT WILLIAMS

Gambetta	February 4, 1884

STALHAM LEON WILLIAMS, JR.

Some Literary Lapses	January 21, 1901

Papers Read Before the Club

Charles Henry Wilmerding	
Practical Electricity	December 22, 1908
Benjamin Mairs Wilson	
Edited and read an "Informal"	November 19, 1877
Taxation (Conversation)	January 17, 1881
Arthur Wellesley Windett	
The Roman Tribune and the Modern Chancellor	May 3, 1880
DeWitt Cosgrove Wing	
Culture and Agriculture	January 4, 1915
An Old Country Editor	March 20, 1916
A Woman's World	February 17, 1919
Books of the Year (Symposium)	December 22, 1919
Three Books of Proverbs	March 1, 1920
Miss Semple's Great Book	November 29, 1920
Newspaper Book-Reviewing	May 15, 1922
Thomas Foster Withrow	
The Literature of the Law (Conversation)	April 8, 1878
Henry Milton Wolf	
Some Suggestions about Education	May 15, 1916
Benjamin Wolhaupter	
One Proposed Solution of a Difficult Chicago Problem	April 19, 1897
Walter Mabie Wood	
Simplicity the Genius of Invention	January 19, 1903
Supplemented Education; or the Education of Employed Men	April 3, 1905
Recent Progress in Physics	December 4, 1905
John Hopkins Worcester, Jr.	
Tolstoi as a Reformer	November 10, 1880
Samuel Henry Wright	
A Local Phase of Labor Combination	November 27, 1899
Victor Yarros	
The Newspaper and Contemporaneous History	November 7, 1904
The Condition of Journalism in Russia	March 6, 1905
Municipal Ownership	April 2, 1906
Development and Tendencies of the Russian Drama	October 9, 1906
Paper Constitutions and Actual Government	January 11, 1909

Nikolai Vassilievitch Gogol	October 18, 1909
Tolstoi: the Man and the Author	October 16, 1911
What Ails the Modern Newspaper?	January 6, 1913
The European War	October 19, 1914
Pessimism and Optimism: Fresh Treatment of an Old Subject	April 24, 1916
Progress: the Idea and the Reality	October 30, 1916
The Political Situation in Russia	May 21, 1917
Wells and Shaw as Prophets of Religion	April 22, 1918
The War Debts and the Wage Workers of the World	March 24, 1919
Literary Criticisms	December 22, 1919
Contemporary American Radicalism	November 22, 1920
Recent Assaults on, and Vindications of Popular Government	November 7, 1921
Fathers and Sons; or Age and Youth	April 23, 1923
Prose, Poetry, and the Human Spirit. Inaugural Address as President	October 8, 1923

CHARLES YEOMANS

Die Entwickelung des Kanonenfutters	April 3, 1922

ABRAM VAN EPS YOUNG

Some Eccentricities of Nature	February 17, 1890
The Beautiful in Physical Nature	February 18, 1895
Franklin as a Scientist	January 8, 1906

JOHN MAXCY ZANE

The Romance of Catarina di Monte Acuto	October 29, 1906
An Early English Booklover: Richard Augerville; otherwise known as Richard de Bury	October 10, 1910

JOSEPH ZEISLER

An Evening with Poet Physicians	December 16, 1895
Program Music Illustrated	March 29, 1897
Fitness for Marriage	January 22, 1900
Dreams	December 7, 1903
Stories from Far and Wide	October 23, 1905
Our Increasing Interest in Leprosy	January 6, 1908
The Venereal Peril	February 24, 1908
Arthur Schnitzler, the Great Dramatist	March 6, 1911
The European War	October 19, 1914
The Art of Growing Old	April 19, 1915

SIGMUND ZEISLER

The Prevalence of Perjury in the United States	May 14, 1894
About Nietzsche	February 21, 1898
Our Tendency to Fads	April 17, 1899

Papers Read Before the Club

A Confidence Man of International Reputation	February 24, 1902
Heine and the English	December 12, 1904
Almost a Casus Belli	January 7, 1907
An Enchanted Castle: The Chateau Trevano at Lugano, Italy, the Residence of Louis Lombard	February 7, 1910
The Ethics of Present-day Finance	January 16, 1911
The Oberammergau Passion Play	May 8, 1911
The Mysterious Case of Kasper Hauser	March 29, 1915

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